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THE KING'S REVENUE

BEING

A HANDBOOK TO THE TAXES AND THE PUBLIC REVENUE

BY

W. M. J. WILLIAMS

"The revenue of the State is the State. In effect all depends upon it, whether for support or for reformation."

BURKE—
"Reflections on the French Revolution."

LONDON
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To

THE RIGHT HON.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, M.P.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER;

AND THE DISTINGUISHED

SON OF MY FATHER'S FRIEND;

WITH MUCH RESPECT AND ADMIRATION.

PREFACE.

THE experience of some years has shown the need of a convenient reference on our Revenue and Taxation. The attempt made to supply this want in the following pages will, it is hoped, be of service to many classes in our population. The work should be found to contain most of the facts pertaining to the Taxes of the United Kingdom, and the Revenue which they yield, which will be required in ordinary by busy men of all grades. Without any attempt at treating the various subjects touched exhaustively, all the chief avenues of the Public Revenue have been treated separately under their various heads of Customs, Excise, and other Inland Revenue, while a reference will be found in their place to the minor taxes which are imposed also. Every chapter has been divided into three sections, viz., *History*, the *rate* at which a tax is imposed now, and some *statistics* of the yield of revenue during recent years. In that way it is hoped that the work will prove useful to very many of our citizens. If the questions which are addressed to one almost daily may be taken as an indication of a want, then this work may be calculated to supply that want.

I trust, however, that this first attempt to do so will be met with great indulgence. No one can be more conscious than I how many open doors to mistakes and blunders, and worse, such a task as the preparation of such a work offers. Any corrections, therefore, will be received gladly at the Publishers'.

My debt to many workers in the domain of the public finances is great, and I should like to be allowed to acknowledge it heartily. To the great work of Mr.

Chisholm,[1] which he prepared in 1868, and to Sir T. J. Pittar's[2] most valuable report on the customs, my obligations are very great; and the reference to these fine State documents causes me to add that the work as a whole is based throughout on official documents, and in some cases liberal use has been made of such official matters as suited my purpose. This will be quite apparent to those whose eyes are accustomed to scan such things.

Throughout also it has been the sole object to present the facts respecting the Taxes and the Revenue in as objective a manner as possible. The title, it is hoped, will be acceptable also, especially as the scope of the work passes beyond the taxes only, and embraces the whole of the King's Revenue.

By references to the chief Acts of Parliament touching the Revenue it is hoped the value of the work has been increased substantially.

W. M. J. W.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB, S.W.,
October, 1908.

[1] Pp. 366 and 366-1 of 1869—"Public Income and Expenditure."
[2] C. 8706 of 1898—"British Tariffs, 1800—1897," and "The History of the Tariffs since 1660."

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INTRODUCTION.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE EXCHEQUER REVENUE FOR 1907—8, AND OF THAT ESTIMATED FOR 1908—9.

	1907—8. £		£	1908—9 (Estimate). £
Customs . . .	32,490,000		32,600,000	
		Deduct Sugar	3,400,000	
				29,200,000
Excise . . .	35,720,000			35,500,000
Estate, &c., Duties .	19,070,000			19,500,000
Stamps . . .	7,970,000		8,100,000	
		Deduct red. on Marine In. Pol. from 1 Jan. 1909.	20,000	
				8,080,000
Land Tax . . .	730,000			700,000
House Duty . .	1,960,000			1,900,000
Property and Income Tax . . .	32,380,000			33,000,000
Total Receipts from Taxes . . .	£130,320,000			£127,880,000
Post Office . .	17,880,000			18,250,000
Telegraph Service .	4,420,000			3,000,000
Telephone Service [1] .				1,520,000
Crown Lands . .	520,000			530,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans .	1,190,000			1,170,000
Miscellaneous . .	2,208,000			2,000,000
Total Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue	£26,218,000			£26,470,000
Total Revenue .	£156,538,000			£154,350,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital				£2,785,000

[1] For the first time the Revenue formerly ascribed to Telegraphs will, in 1908-9, be shown under two headings—Telegraphs and Telephones.

The above figures include the duties which were assigned for local purposes, and until 1906-7, were paid direct to the Local Taxation Accounts, &c.

Since 1854 the financial year at the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has ended with March; but for many years previously the accounts were made up to the 5th of January. The above *balance-sheet* for 1907—8 (and the forecast for 1908—9) are framed for a year from the 1st of April to the 31st of March, and they are given here as a summary of *The King's Revenue*, to which, and its history, sources, and yield of recent years, this work is devoted.

The King's Revenue and the Civil List.

The phrase, the King's Revenue, is *not* used in this work to refer to the provision made by Parliament for the support of the dignity of the Crown. Historically, the "Civil List," as the list giving the official provision for the personal comfort of His Majesty is called, is closely connected with that larger Revenue to which this work is devoted; for until the end of the Stuart period, and practically during the times of King William III. and Queen Anne, the maintenance of the whole of the public service was an integral part, and of course the chief portion of the Sovereign's personal expenditure. This somewhat primitive method of financial management was altered gradually during the Georgian period, and the tendency to sever the provision made for the comfort and dignity of the Sovereign and the household became accentuated, until at the accession of William IV. in 1830, the King surrendered the Crown Estates to Parliament, and a civil list of the modern type was arranged, by which the Sovereign received a fixed annual grant (in addition to the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and those of the Duchy of Cornwall,[1] in the case when no Prince of

[1] The net payment made to His Majesty from the *Duchy of Lancaster* for the year ending December, 1907, was 63,000*l.*, and to the Prince of Wales for the Duchy of Cornwall, 80,407*l.*

Wales exists), from Parliament. This arrangement was confirmed, with an extension of the severance between the Civil List and the Public Revenue and Expenditure at the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837; and has been continued on the like basis in the case of His Majesty Edward VII.

The King's Civil List. 1 Ed. VII. c. 4.

Though the appropriation made for the Civil List partakes of the nature of expenditure rather than of taxation and revenue, a summary may be given here of the provision made in 1901, "for the honour and dignity of the Crown and the Royal Family." Certain retired allowances granted to former servants of Queen Victoria by King Edward, in all, at that time, about 25,000*l.* a year, were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was also the 1,200*l.* a year allowed for "Civil List Pensions."

The Civil List for the Crown and Royal Household was then fixed as follows:—

		£
I.	Their Majesties' Privy Purse . .	110,000
II.	Salaries of His Majesty's household and retired allowances . . .	125,800
III.	Expenses of His Majesty's household	193,000
IV.	Works	20,000
V.	Royal bounty, alms, and special services	13,200
VI.	Unappropriated	800
	Total	£470,000

Of the Privy Purse provision 50,000*l.* is appropriated for Queen Alexandra's personal use, and an annuity of 70,000*l.* is appointed for her in the event of surviving King Edward.

Additional to the above, and incidental to the settlement of the Civil List for the present reign, are the annual 20,000*l.* for the Prince and 10,000*l.* for the Princess of Wales while King Edward lives, the Princess' annuity

being raised to 30,000*l.* should she survive the Prince. A further 18,000*l.* a year is appointed for the King's three daughters, but on the demise of each this sum will be reduced by 6,000*l.*

It is specially provided that any sum left over on one portion of the Civil List shall be transferred in aid of another, *i.e.*, shall not be returned to the national exchequer.

1 Ed. VII. c. 7.
2 Ed. VII. c. 7.
3 Ed. VII. c. 8.
4 Ed. VII. c. 9.
5 Ed. VII. c. 4.
6 Ed. VII. c. 8.
7 Ed. VII. c. 13.

In this work, attention will be paid to the taxes by which the King's Revenue, as distinguished from the King's Civil List, is furnished and replenished, annually now, as a rule. Though this public revenue is no longer directly applied to enhance the Sovereign's personal comfort, nor appropriated at his discretion, yet it is technically known as the King's Revenue, for our Finance Acts, empowering the levy of various "taxes" and "duties," recite that "Your Majesty's . . . Commons . . . have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several duties hereinafter mentioned."

It should be observed that the figures of the above financial statement give the revenue received at the exchequer, and not the gross yield of the various taxes and duties. The Exchequer Revenue is found after the various drawbacks, repayments and allowances have been deducted by the various departments from the gross; and it may be added that from the year 1907—8 forwards that Exchequer Revenue will include sums which for about eighteen years have been intercepted after collection by State officers, and cast into the Local Taxation Account.

7 Ed. VII. c. 13.

By the Finance Act of 1907, these sums, touching customs, excise, and estate duty, are now paid directly into the Consolidated Fund, or general State fund; so that "Exchequer Revenue" is comparatively larger than that of years preceding 1907—8, but in this work the figures are made comparable by adding the local taxation grants to the total at every demand for that process.

The chapters dealing with the various taxes and imposts also are not framed to follow the classification adopted in

the above highly summarised statement of the public revenue. It has been thought that it will be more convenient to afford information touching a tax upon such an article as beer in one chapter, though two revenue departments, the Customs and the Excise, or Inland Revenue departments, collect the revenue drawn from this and other sources. The amount collected by either department has been distinguished, where possible, in the summaries of yield given in the various chapters, and the index will assist the reader to refer to the different sums. Space forbids an attempt to give many details of the various taxes which will be required by many students, and they must still be referred to the official sources at which a large, but not over-abundant, amount of detailed information may be obtained.

Another point of much importance found in the summary of revenue is that where revenue from taxation is distinguished from what may be classed as departmental revenue. It should be observed that this is, in some respects, only a convenient distinction, as some of the revenue below the line of taxation on the list might be regarded from other points of view as of the nature of taxation. The distinction, however, may be regarded as valid, because the latter class of revenue is generally of the nature of payment for services rendered. And though this is true of the Postal Revenue, yet in view of the large surplus revenue from the postal services (estimated in 1907—8 at 4,632,000*l.*), which is sent to the Exchequer every year, that surplus revenue, it cannot be denied, becomes virtually an indirect taxation. As, however, this work is designed to afford information respecting the source of the King's Revenue, however secured, no distinction is made in the form of the chapters on this account; this revenue derived from non-taxation has been placed in a second part of this work, and may be found in some detail by reference to the index.

The last item, Miscellaneous, in the Summary of Revenue given above is noticed in the following chapters,

though it belongs properly to the purely financial work of the Treasury, and cannot be regarded as quite within the King's Revenue treated in a work such as this, devoted to the revenue from taxation and other sources, which is of a more permanent and annual character.

PART I.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

PART I.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

MR. CHISHOLM, in his well-known Return on the Public Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, says:— Parl. Pap. 366, of 1869.

"The term 'Customs' was anciently used in an extensive sense for customary payments or dues of many kinds, whether regal, or episcopal, or ecclesiastical, until in process of time it was restricted to the duties payable to the King, either upon the exportation or importation, or carriage coastwise, of certain articles of commerce. The original imposition of these duties in this country has been attempted to be traced back to the period of the Roman occupation; but it is certain that there was an import duty on wine, called Prise, which was payable to the King, and accounted for at the Exchequer, as early as the reign of Richard I. There were other duties mentioned as payable to the King by merchants or traders, in respect of their merchandise imported or exported, in the reign of King John; as, for instance, import duties on wood, salt, fish, &c., and export duties on wool and leather.

"In the Statute of the Exchequer, 51 Henry III., stat. 5, sec. 6, passed in 1266, reference is made to the payment into the Exchequer of the Customs duty on wool received by the collector. 51 Hen. III. c. 5.

"The name of Custom, or customary levies, points to their exaction by traditionary authority, but their legislative origin cannot be traced back beyond the reign of Edward I. About the year 1297 the community of the

realm granted to the King, in aid of his war with France, a Customs duty of 40*s.* for every sack of wool, and five marks for every last of leather exported, for the space of two or three years, if the said war lasted so long. At the same time the King granted that he would take no Custom of the said community without their common assent, saving to the King and his heirs, the old Customs duty granted by the same community before that time of half a mark (6*s.* 8*d.*) for every sack of wool and woolskins, and a mark for every last of leathers. These 'new Customs,' mentioned as having been 'lately granted' were remitted by the King on November 24, 1297, as appears by an Exchequer Roll of 26 Edward I.

26 Ed. I.

"The ancient Customs were divided into three branches, the first, and perhaps the most ancient, of all those duties, which were granted by Parliament to the Sovereign was that upon wool and leather. It seems to have been chiefly or altogether an export duty. The other two branches were import duties, being, first, a duty upon wine, which, being imposed at so much a ton, was called a tonnage; and, secondly, a duty upon all other goods, which being imposed at so much a pound of their supposed value, was called a poundage. The duties of tonnage and poundage were generally granted to the King by one and the same Act of Parliament, and were called the subsidy of tonnage and poundage.

"The first complete legal grant of tonnage and poundage imposed by full Parliament, and extending to natives, was in 1373 (47 Edward III.), and since that period these duties have existed in this country with hardly an exception. The subsidy of poundage was continued for a long period at 1*s.* in the pound, or 5 per cent., and consequently a subsidy came, in the language of the Customs, to denote a general duty of this kind at 5*l.* per cent."

47 Ed. III.

A storehouse of information about the older Customs Revenue in England and the early methods of collection is to be found in the Report of the Commissioners of Customs which was presented to Parliament in 1857.

The basis of the present law regulating Customs duties is found in the Customs Law Consolidation Act of 1876, and the Customs Tariff Act, 1876; together with the modifications introduced from time to time in the annual Finance Acts. The Consolidation Act occupies about 100 pages of the Statute Book, and is the Charter of the Customs Officials.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 35.

Before dealing with the various Customs duties now imposed and levied, it may be useful to give a list of

Goods Absolutely Prohibited to be Imported :—

Books, wherein the copyright should be first subsisting, first composed or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing, duly declared, that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright shall expire.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 76.

Books, first published in any country or State other than the United Kingdom, wherein, under the International Copyright Act, 1886, or any other Act, or any Order in Council made under the authority of any Act, there is a subsisting copyright in the United Kingdom printed or reprinted in any country or State other than the country or State in which they were first published, and as to which the owner of the copyright, or his agent in the United Kingdom, has given to the Commissioners of Customs in the manner prescribed by sect. 44 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a notice in such form, and giving such particulars, as those Commissioners require, and accompanied by a declaration as provided in that section.

49 & 50 Vict. c. 33.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 36, s. 44.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 42.

Coin, viz., false money, or counterfeit sterling; silver coin of the realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard of weight or fineness.

52 & 53 Vict. c. 42.

Coin, imitation.

Extracts, Essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco, or any admixture of the same, except in transit, or to be warehoused for exportation only.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, photographs, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Snuff Work.[1]

Tobacco Stalks, whether manufactured or not.[1]

Tobacco Stalk Flour.[1]

52 & 53 Vict. c. 42.

Tobacco, cut and compressed by mechanical or other means.

Tobacco Sweetened (whether manufactured or unmanufactured) except as specially provided in any Customs Acts.

50 & 51 Vict. c. 28. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 29.

Articles of foreign manufacture illegally marked. (*See* Merchandise Marks Act, 1887; *also* Margarine Act, 1887.)

42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

Articles bearing or having affixed to them any stamp, name, writing, or any device implying, or tending to imply, any sanction or guarantee by the Customs or by any other department of the Government.

Clocks and Watches, or any article of metal impressed with a mark or stamp representing, or in imitation of, any legal British assay, mark, or stamp, or purporting by any mark or appearance to be of the manufacture of the United Kingdom.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 57. 59 & 60 Vict. c. 15.

Infected Cattle, sheep, or other animals, or the carcases thereof, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle, or other animals which the Privy Council may, by order, prohibit in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

60 & 61 Vict. c. 63.

Goods provided to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs by evidence tendered to them to have been

59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 5.

[1] Prohibition may be removed by special permission of the Commissioners of Customs. (See also chapter on Tobacco Duty, p. 17.)

made or produced wholly or in part in any foreign prison, gaol, house of correction, or penitentiary, except goods in transit or not imported for the purposes of trade, or of a description not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Fictitious Stamps, as defined by sect. 7 of the Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884, and any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any such stamps. — 47 & 48 Vict. c. 76. 61 & 62 Vict. c. 46.

Any advertisement or any notice of, or relating to, the drawing or intended drawing of any lottery, which, in the opinion of the said Commissioners of Customs, is imported for the purpose of publication in the United Kingdom, in contravention of the Lotteries Act, 1836, or any other Act relating to foreign lotteries. — 6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 66.

Sugar[1] reported by the Permanent Commission at Brussels, the production or export of which is aided by a direct or indirect bounty, subject to any provision which may be made by Parliament, in lieu of prohibition, to impose a special duty on such sugar in accordance with the Brussels Convention, 1902. — 3 Ed. VII. c. 21.

[1] The Brussels Convention of 1902 has been modified by an agreement between the signatory Powers in 1907, by which the United Kingdom is not required to prohibit the importation of sugars which may have profited by export or other bounties.

CHAPTER I.

RETURNS of (1) the AGGREGATE GROSS RECEIPTS derived from all CUSTOMS DUTIES under the Principal Heads of Revenue; (2) the Aggregate Net Receipts; (3) the Charges of Collection; and (4) the Produce after deducting those Charges, in each of the Ten Years ending the 31st day of March, 1907.

Years ended 31st March.		Aggregate Gross Receipts.	Repayments and Allowances.	Aggregate Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.[1]	Produce after deducting Charges of Collection (including Local Taxation Produce).
		£	£	£	£	£
1898	Imperial . .	22,032,720	240,470	21,792,250	925,576	21,155,836
	Assigned for local purposes . .	208,427	—	208,427		
	Due to Isle of Man	80,735	—	80,735		
1899	Imperial . .	21,901,571	343,344	21,558,227	928,355	20,917,081
	Assigned for local purposes . .	205,346	—	205,346		
	Due to Isle of Man	81,863	—	81,863		
1900	Imperial . .	23,384,250	340,778	23,043,472	928,911	22,435,514
	Assigned for local purposes . .	234,988	—	234,988		
	Due to Isle of Man	85,965	—	85,965		
1901	Imperial . .	26,614,614	343,655	26,270,959	928,510	25,656,615
	Assigned for local purposes . .	218,668	—	218,668		
	Due to Isle of Man	95,498	—	95,498		
1902	Imperial . .	32,250,979	1,204,110	31,046,869	976,781	30,361,827
	Assigned for local purposes . .	209,652	—	209,652		
	Due to Isle of Man	82,087	—	82,087		
1903	Imperial . .	35,499,743	1,038,873	34,460,870	1,003,523	33,755,699
	Assigned for local purposes . .	215,949	—	215,949		
	Due to Isle of Man	82,403	—	82,403		
1904	Imperial . .	35,120,884	1,199,562	33,921,322	1,017,166	33,200,188
	Assigned for local purposes . .	203,715	—	203,715		
	Due to Isle of Man	92,317	—	92,317		

[1] These Charges include the Cost of Collecting, on behalf of the Inland Revenue, the Duty on the delivery for Home Consumption of British Spirits deposited in the Customs Warehouses, under Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 11 (the Amount of such Duty for the Year ended 31st March, 1907, was 5,868,800*l.*) The sums chargeable for Superannuations, &c., Postage, Stationery, and the expenses incurred by the Office of Works for Buildings and Repairs, Furniture, Fittings, &c., and the Payments or Contributions in lieu of Rates made by the Treasury, are also included.

Custom House, London,
11th *July*, 1907.

A. J. WOOD,
Principal of Statistical Office.

Years ended 31st March.		Aggregate Gross Receipts.	Repay-ments and Allowances.	Aggregate Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	Produce after deducting Charges of Collection (including Local Taxation Produce).
		£	£	£	£	£
1905	Imperial . .	36,503,504	882,621	35,620,883	1,017,399	34,868,706
	Assigned for local purposes . .	174,929	—	174,929		
	Due to Isle of Man	90,293	—	90,293		
1906	Imperial . .	35,756,765	1,271,945	34,484,820	1,034,849	33,711,999
	Assigned for local purposes . .	170,511	—	170,511		
	Due to Isle of Man	91,517	—	91,517		
1907	Imperial . .	34,542,653	1,648,017	32,894,636	1,050,832	32,118,972
	Assigned for local purposes . .	184,660	—	184,660		
	Due to Isle of Man	90,508	—	90,508		
1908		—	—	—	—	32,490,000

CHAPTER II.

THE TOBACCO DUTY.

12 Chas. II. c. 4.
16 Chas. I. cs. 8 & 12.
29 Geo. III. c. 61.
30 Geo. III. c. 40.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 18.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 87.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 7.

History.—Tobacco was on the book of rates issued with 12 Chas. II. c. 4 (1660), and it had even appeared on the Statute Book of the 16 Chas. I. (1640), which provided that the poundage levied by that Act should not extend to tobacco from the English plantations. In the eighteenth century even Maryland and Virginian tobacco was subject to the duty of 6½*d.* a pound. In 1789—1790 the great change of the survey and permit system of the Excise was introduced by 29 Geo. III. c. 61, and 30 Geo. III. c. 40. The duty on tobacco was then 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, and was levied wholly as a Customs duty, but 9*d.* was now levied as Excise, and 6*d.* left as a Customs import duty. The restrictions of this permit system were almost wholly removed in 1840 by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 18, by which a permit was required only for removal of manufactured tobacco. The duty at that time was 2*s.* 11*d.* and 3*s.* 2*d.* a pound, according as it came from British or other plantations. Smuggling had been rampant for many years, and in one year in the early twenties of the nineteenth century seventy cargoes were landed in Ireland which consisted of 3,640,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been 728,000*l.* In 1845 a stringent Act was passed for the prevention of smuggling. The duties remained for many years at 3*s.* 2*d.* a pound for unmanufactured tobacco, and no change was made until, in 1878—1879, Sir Stafford Northcote (later the Earl of Iddesleigh) raised the rates on all tobacco by 4*d.* a pound, and by 6*d.* a pound on cigars. The Act of 1863 makes a notable change, not only in a re-arrangement of the duties on cigars and manufactured tobacco, to which the principle of Free Trade was applied,

no difference being made on account of the origin of goods, but also in the method of imposing the duty. The law had hitherto ignored the power of tobacco to assimilate moisture. The duty of 3*s.* 2*d.* was now placed on tobacco containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture, and on tobacco below that limit 3*s.* 6*d.* was charged, while the duty on cigars was fixed at 5*s.* A drawback of 3*s.* 3*d.* was allowed on exportation. In 1878—1879, 4*d.* a pound, making 3*s.* 6*d.*, on leaf tobacco, was added, with corresponding increases on manufactured tobacco, and next year cigars were raised to 5*s.* 6*d.* a pound. Mr. Goschen, in 1887, took off the last increases, left the duties as they were fixed in 1863, and made it illegal to sell tobacco containing more than 35 per cent. of water. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (now Lord St. Aldwyn) in 1898 reduced the duty to 2*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* according to moisture, and made the drawback 2*s.* 9*d.* a pound; and he also reformed the regulation of moisture, making 10 per cent. the limit. But in 1900 he raised the duty again to 3*s.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* a pound, with consequential advances in duty on cigars, snuff, etc. In 1904, Mr. A. Chamberlain raised the duty on cigars by 6*d.* a pound, making it 6*s.*; on foreign cigarettes by 1*s.*, making 4*s.* 10*d.* a pound (a protective duty); and 3*d.* on stripped tobacco leaf, making this 3*s.* 3*d.* and 3*s.* 7*d.* a pound according to moisture. *Warehousing* delivery charges were also fixed, in 1904, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per 100 pounds for tobacco, etc. In 1906 Mr. Asquith reduced the 3*d.* additional on stripped tobacco to ½*d.* a pound, so making the duty on stripped leaf 3*s.* 0½*d.* and 3*s.* 4½*d.*; and a new schedule for drawback was added. Since 1904 also stalks, shorts, and other offals of tobacco have been recognised for drawback.

41 & 42 Vict. c. 15.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 15.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 10.
63 & 64 Vict. c. 7.
4 Ed. VII. c. 7.
6 Ed. VII. c 8.

An Excise certificate is necessary to manufacture tobacco and snuff; and the factory should be entered with the Excise. The factory and stock may be examined by Excise officers, and no tobacco may be removed without a permit. All tobacco must be reported in a return.

6 Geo. IV. c. 81.
9 Geo. IV. c. 44.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 18.

By Wm. Redmond's Act of 1907, an Excise licence to

7 Ed. VII. c. 3.

grow and manufacture tobacco in Ireland may be issued, and regulations made for prohibiting the growth, and cultivation in that country.[1]

Duties now imposed.

		s.	d.	
Manufactured—	Cigars	6	0	per lb.
	Cavendish or Negrohead	4	4	,,
	,, manufactured in bond . . .	3	10	,,
	Other manufactured tobacco, viz., cigarettes	4	10	,,
	other sorts	3	10	,,
	Snuff containing more than 13 lbs. of moisture per cent. . . .	3	7	,,
	ditto, not more than that amount . . .	4	4	,,
Unmanufactured, viz.,	containing 10 lbs. of moisture per cent. . .	3	0	,,
	containing less than 10 lbs. . .	3	4	,,
	Stripped leaf[2] containing 10 lbs. . . .	3	0½	,,
	ditto,[2] less than 10 lbs. .	3	4½	,,

Note.—The minimum weight of packages of tobacco allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom is not less than 80 pounds gross. Packages of tobacco must contain tobacco only, and under tobacco are included Cigars, Cigarillos, Cigarettes, and Snuff.

8 Ed. VII. c. 10.

[1] By Morton's Act, 1908, Tobacco may now be grown for most purposes under an Excise Licence in Scotland.

[2] Rebate of 1½*d.* a pound ceased on 1st May, 1906 (6 Ed. VII. c. 8).

HOME CONSUMPTION.

—	1905—6.	1906—7.	1907—8.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Raw tobacco .	83,184,153	84,222,228	87,796,892
Cigars . .	1,737,562	1,625,401	1,402,267
Cavendish and Negrohead .	112,227	111,492	109,069
Cavendish and Negrohead, manufactured in bond .	231,411	208,982	229,858
Snuff . . .	94	58	104
Cigarettes . .	296,913	289,284	289,597
Other sorts .	27,022	33,097	35,477
Total .	85,589,382	86,490,542	89,863,264

NET RECEIPT FROM TOBACCO AND SNUFF in the period 1891—2 to 1907—8.

Year.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.		Total.
		Cigars.	Other kinds.	
	£ (000 omitted).	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted).	£ (000 omitted).
1891—2	—	—	—	9,948
1892—3	—	—	—	10,124
1893—4	9,552	474	1,227	10,119
1894—5	9,753	519	1,425	10,415
1895—6	10,027	545	176	10,745
1896—7	10,196	617	204	11,018
1897—8	10,654	559	219	11,433
1898—9	10,192	578	222	10,993
1899—1900	10,072	599	214	10,885
1900—1	12,014	596	228	12,838
1901—2	9,795	543	229	10,567
1902—3	11,674	545	231	12,451
1903—4	11,946	499	181	12,627
1904—5	12,508	513	162	13,184
1905—6	12,712	522	145	13,380
1906—7	12,666	488	140	13,295
1907—8	13,172	422	145	13,739

CHAPTER III.

THE TEA DUTY.

12 Chas. II. cs. 23 & 24.

TEA is first mentioned in the Statutes in 1660. Chap. 24 of 1660 abolished the Court of Wards and Liveries, and tenures by knight's service and otherwise were abolished, and in order to replace revenues a number of Excise duties were granted to the King, among them:—

For every gallon of chocolate, sherbet, and tea made and sold to be paid by the maker thereof, 8*d*. But collection of duty on liquor of tea and chocolate and coffee was burdensome and expensive to the Crown, and was unequal in burden to dealers, so that the duty was repealed and a net duty of 5s. a pound imposed in 1698. Though tea was not mentioned in the Book of Rates of the Customs Act of 1660, it was imported at that date. Pepys, in his Diary, says:—"September 28th, 1660. I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink) of which I never had drunk before and went away (the King and the Princesse coming up the river this afternoon as we were at our pay)." "June 28th, 1667. Home, and there find my wife making of tea: a drink which Mr. Pelling the Potticary tells her is good for her cold and defluctions." Tea, probably, was liable to pay the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty placed upon goods not specifically rated. This Customs duty was an addition to the Excise duty on the liquor. In 1695 Parliament made tea liable to a 1s. a pound if lawfully imported, *i.e.*, in ships of the East India Company and from place of growth, and 2s. 6*d*. a pound for all other. These duties were doubled in 1704; and in 1712 2s. a pound was added to East India Company tea, and 5s. for all other. In 1721, to check trade

1 Wm. & Mary, s. 2, c. 6.

12 Chas. II, c. 4.

6 & 7 Wm. III. c. 7.

3 & 4 Anne, c. 4.

10 Anne, c. 26.

in Europe and elsewhere which trespassed upon the East India Company's preserve, such tea was prohibited; thus in 1724 the Excise on tea was consolidated into a duty of 4*s.* a pound, but in 1745 this was altered to 6*s.* a pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on prices at East India Company's sales, these rates being added to import duties. In 1773 the Company's reserve in warehouse was fixed at 10,000,000 pounds. In 1777 adulteration was so common, by use of leaves of sloe, ash, elder, the use of liquorice, and dried tea leaves, that a penalty of 5*l.* was imposed on all who sold or held these things. Smuggling and evasion were great, and in 1784 Parliament placed all the tea duty in charge of the East India Company. A duty of 12½ per cent. was placed on all teas sold by the Company, and all other duties withdrawn; the Company was required to offer tea at four sales in the year, 5,000,000 pounds at the first, 2,250,000 pounds at the second, and the price of tea was limited by the upset prices specified—Bohea, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Congou, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Souchong and Singlo, 3*s.* 3*d.*; and Hyson, 4*s.* 11*d.* a pound. This was the celebrated Commutation Act, and under it the teas were sold without reserve.

7 Geo. I. c. 21.
18 Geo. II. c. 26.
17 Geo. III. c. 29.
24 Geo. III. s. 2, c. 38.

Frauds were common, so that in 1745 drawbacks on imported tea were withdrawn. Ireland was aggrieved, as all tea was imported in London, so that in 1767 it was enacted that three-fifths of the duty should be returned to Ireland. A full drawback was afterwards, in 1777, granted to Ireland. An addition of 7½ per cent. to the Excise duty *ad valorem* was made in 1795, calculated on the sale price, and in 1796 a further 10 per cent. on the higher teas. At the close of the eighteenth century the price of Congou tea at the sales was 3*s.* a pound, exclusive of the duty, an average of 1*s.* 2½*d.*, or a total for duty-paid tea of 4*s.* 2½*d.*; the retailer took his profit afterwards. In 1811, during the French War, the duty rose to an average of 3*s.* 4*d.* a pound, making the average wholesale price of tea about 6*s.* 8*d.* a pound.

18 Geo. II. c. 26.
7 Geo. III. c. 56.
17 Geo. III. c. 27.
35 Geo. III. c. 13.
36 Geo. III. c. 14.
P. P. (H. of C.) 191 of 1845 & 204 of 1872.

The duty became wholly an Excise duty in 1819, and

59 Geo. III. c. 53.

remained so until 1834, when it was transferred to the Customs, though in Ireland it was a Customs until 1825, then an Excise until 1834, when it became a Customs duty again. In 1829 it was prohibited to import tea into Ireland duty unpaid, but this was removed in 1834. After a Select Committee in 1830 the Government determined in 1833 to end the East India Company's monopoly of the China trade, and tea was thus affected and made cheaper to the consumer. Discriminating duties were tried in 1834; Bohea being charged at 1*s.* 6*d.*, Congou and Twankay at 2*s.* 2*d.*, and Souchong and Hyson at 3*s.* a pound. Disputes as to classification arose between Customs and importers, and the specific duties were replaced in 1836 and have been the practice since. The duty in 1836 was 2*s.* 1*d.*; to this 5 per cent. was added in 1840, and remained so till 1853, when Mr. Gladstone reduced it to 1*s.* 10*d.*, and to 1*s.* 6*d.* a year later. The Crimean War drove it up to 1*s.* 9*d.* in 1855, but it fell again to 1*s.* 5*d.* in 1857. It fell again in 1863 to 1*s.*, and in 1865 to 6*d.*, and remained at that point until 1890, when Mr. Goschen fixed it at 4*d.* a pound.

9 Geo. IV. c. 44.
3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 101.
3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 85 (3).
3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 101.
5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 32.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 106.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 21.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 15.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 22.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 30.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 8.
63 Vict. c. 7.
4 Ed. VII. c. 7.
5 Ed. VII. c. 4.
6 Ed. VII. c. 8.

The tea duty remained at 4*d.* a pound until the outbreak of the South African War, when in 1900 Sir M. H. Beach (Viscount St. Aldwyn) raised it to 6*d.* a pound. At the close of the war, in 1904, Mr. A. Chamberlain, for a financial convenience, raised it to 8*d.*, and in 1905 reduced it to 6*d.* a pound. After a change of Government at the opening of 1906, the duty was reduced by Mr. Asquith to 5*d.* a pound.

Duty imposed now.—A pound (on all qualities), 5*d.*

The total imports of tea for the calendar years 1904—5—6—7 were 312,096,570, 308,408,903, 321,190,064, and 317,109,028 pounds respectively.

Much interest attaches to the great change which has been witnessed within living memory in the source of the tea supply. The change began about 1855, previous to which the supply of tea was of Chinese origin. Then British Indian tea began to be imported; and in the

NET RECEIPT FROM THE TEA DUTY.

Year.	Home Consumption (Calendar year).	Per head.	Average value of Imports.	Net Receipt.
	lbs. (000 omitted).	lbs.	Per lb. *d.*	£. (000 omitted).
1894—5	214,259	5·45	9·59	3,587
1895—6	221,731		9·63	3,746
1896—7	227,722	5·73	9·55	3,799
1897—8	231,328		9·36	3,868
1898—9	235,353		9·13	4,023
1899—1900	242,506	5·91	8·82	4,628
1900—1	249,751		8·54	6,264
1901—2	255,824		7·67	5,792
1902—3	254,398	6·08	7·20	5,975
1903—4	255,327		7·71	6,559
1904—5	256,467		7·24	8,271
1905—6	258,776	6·05	7·24	6,814
1906—7	269,503		7·40	5,588
1907—8	273,990	6·20	8·13	5,807

decade between 1 70 and 1880 Ceylon planters became tea-growers, and 1886—7—8 made it evident that a new source of supply had been opened. In 1856, some 98 per cent. of the tea supply of the United Kingdom was derived from China; in 1895 this was less than 20 per cent. of the whole; in 1907 China's supply to the United Kingdom was less than 6 per cent. of the whole. The contrast is worth setting out:—

TEA IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	India.	Ceylon.	China and other countries.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1854	530,437	273	85,261,322	85,792,032
1907	171,389,596	107,523,005	18,812,212 China; 19,384,215 other c'tries.	317,109,028

So that about 87·7 per cent. of the tea supply in 1907 was drawn from British possessions.

The reference to the average value of imported tea (*see* Net Receipt table) suggests the price of tea. The East India Company's sales in 1763 gave the price of Congou at 5*s.* 11*d.*, to which was added a duty of 1*s.* and nearly 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, so making the wholesale price of tea in bond at 9*s.* 10*d.* Bohea was about 5*s.* 8*d.*, and of course the retail price was much more. In his 1860 Budget Mr. Gladstone said:—

> "Here we are met with the cry that wine is the rich man's luxury. It is the rich man's luxury. But I speak in the year 1860. In 1760 tea, too, was the rich man's luxury. In 1760 there was no more tea consumed per head of the population than there is wine now. In 1760 there were 4,000,000 pounds of tea consumed; now the annual consumption is 76,000,000 pounds [in 1907, 273,990,000 pounds]. The price of tea, which is now sold at 3*s.* a pound, was somewhere about that time advertised by the cheap houses at 1*l.* a pound."

Even though tea advanced in price in 1906 and 1907, good tea can be bought now retail at 1*s.* 2*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* a pound. The yield of the duty *per penny* in 1836 was 186,981*l.*, in 1907 (a year after a reduction) gave 1,117,000*l.* per penny.

CHAPTER IV.

THE COFFEE, COCOA, AND CHICORY DUTIES.

History:—Coffee was introduced into England about the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and soon the coffee houses and the coffee rooms in hotels became common. The coffee duty, like so much else of the kind, was imposed at the Restoration (1660) on the drink, but was afterwards changed to the berry. Repeated increases of the duty brought the yield low. Pitt in 1784 attempted to revive the consumption by a reduction of duty. Withdrawing Excise duties, he imposed a Customs of 6*d.* a pound on plantation coffee and 2*s.* 6*d.* on coffee from other places, and subsequently added 5 per cent., in 1779 and in 1782. Consumption grew three-fold; but an increase of duty for war purposes in 1795 again overtaxed this article. The duties were reduced in 1808 from 1*s.* 7¾*d.* to 7*d.* a pound for British "plantation" coffee, and from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 10*d.* for East India. The consumption rose from over a million pounds to nine millions. In 1815 the duty yielded 276,700*l.* In 1819 the duty was raised to a shilling for plantations, 1*s.* 6*d.* for East India; and 2*s.* 6*d.* from other places; but in 1825 the duty was reduced by a moiety, and within ten years the consumption rose from 8¼ to 23¼ million pounds. The yield, which was in 1824 420,000*l.*, became 652,000*l.* in 1835. The West India slaves were emancipated in 1834, and the import of coffee fell, necessitating a reduction in duty on East India coffee in 1835. Peel reduced the duty in 1842 and again in 1844. In 1851 the discrimination in duty between the British plantation and other coffees was abolished by Sir Charles Wood, and a uniform duty of 3*d.* imposed, with 6*d.* on coffee kiln-dried, roasted or ground. In 1855 the Russian

21 Geo. III. 24 Geo. III. c. 38, s. 50.

1406

War caused the coffee duty to rise to 4*d.* a pound, but in 1857 it was reduced to 3*d.* Yielding only 382,702*l.* in 1871, Mr. Lowe in 1872 reduced the duty to 14*s.* per cwt., and 2*d.* a pound for dried or roasted, etc., hoping to make the consumption to keep pace with the population. In 1879 the yield was 213,460*l.*, but there was a decrease in the following year.

Cocoa has long been a food import to this country, and the name "theobroma" given to the genus to which it belongs, points to its nutritious qualities. It is now imported from several other quarters than the British West Indies, which used to be our chief source of supply. The Customs duty in 1800—1 was 15*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt., with 2*s.* 9*d.* for convoy, and an Excise of 1*s.* 10*d.* a pound on British plantation, or 5*s.* 10*d.* a pound on foreign cocoa. In 1832 the duty on cocoa nuts was reduced from 6*d.* to 3*d.* on cocoa from British possessions, which increased the consumption by 440,000 pounds, bringing it in 1842 to 2,072,000 pounds for 1842, the duty on cocoa paste, or chocolate, was reduced to 4*d.* Peel's reductions in 1842 brought the duties on cocoa, husks and skins, and chocolate from British possessions to 1*d.*, ½*d.*, and 2*d.* a pound respectively, and in 1844 all cocoa was reduced to 2*d.* These rates, with a 1*d.* for husks and shells, and 6*d.* for chocolate from foreign countries, continued until Mr. Gladstone, in 1853, imposed a uniform duty of 1*d.* on cocoa, ½*d.* for shells, and 2*d.* on cocoa paste, or chocolate; but in 1855 the duty on cocoa shells was reduced to 2*s.* per cwt. The consumption in 1866 was over five millions, and became ten millions and over in 1879, when the duty yielded 46,000*l.* In 1879 ground or manufactured cocoa was made liable to the 2*d.* duty. Cocoa butter in 1896 was made subject by Sir M. H. Beach to a duty of 1*d.* a pound.

2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 84.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 47.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 90.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 106.

59 & 60 Vict. c. 28.

The *Chicory* duty is found upon both the Customs and Excise list, but may be disposed of historically, once for all, here. Chicory, or the wild endive, has a carrot-like root, which is powdered to mix with coffee. It is grown

in Yorkshire and on the Continent, and so we have to deal with chicory as an inland and an imported article. A little earlier than 1833 chicory was imported and the use spread, and cultivation began in the north. Duty was imposed in 1833, to protect the Revenue, at 6*d.* a pound; it was on "chicory and any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee, roasted or grounded." In 1836 this duty was replaced by 20*s.* per cwt. on raw or kiln-dried, and 2*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* per cwt. on roasted or ground; and 5 per cent. was added to these rates in 1840, when the sale of chicory mixed with coffee was sanctioned. From 1842 to 1852 the duty was 6*d.* a pound on roasted or ground, and 20*s.* per cwt. on raw or kiln-dried, with the 5 per cent. of 1840 added. Then in 1853 these duties were made 4*d.* a pound or 4*s.* per cwt.; and the same measure made raw or kiln-dried *free* from the next year. But in 1855 the roasted was charged 5*d.*, only to be reduced to 4*d.* again in 1857. In 1860 raw and kiln-dried were now charged with 6*s.* per cwt., but that was raised to 12*s.* in 1861, and to 26*s.* 6*d.* in 1863, and reduced again in 1872 to 13*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., while roasted and ground was reduced to 2*d.* a pound, and so this Customs duty has remained to this day, except that in 1882 the duty on vegetable substitutes for coffee was repealed, and afterwards all roasted or ground mixtures classed with coffee at 2*d.* a pound.

3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 56.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 106.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 97.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 15.
23 Vict. c. 22.
24 Vict. c. 20.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 22.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 41.

The *Excise* duty on chicory was imposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1860 at 3*s.* per cwt., rising in 1861 to 5*s.* 6*d.*, and afterwards by steps to an "equivalent" to the Customs duty. In 1872 the Excise on raw or kiln-dried was fixed at 12*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. for raw or kiln-dried chicory grown in the United Kingdom (so giving an advantage of 1*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. to home grown); and in 1882 a further inland charge for *chicory labels* of ½*d.* for every quarter of a pound of substitute sold for coffee or chicory. The yield was never good and of late years has fallen, from 16,000*l.* in 1869 to 1,900*l.* in 1882, as against foreign chicory. In 1906—7 home chicory and labels together

23 & 24 Vict. c. 113.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 20.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 41.

produced 2,732*l.*, whereas labels alone yielded 6,344*l.* in 1883—4. It has been found that Belgian and other fields grow chicory at less expense than those of England.

Drawbacks are allowed on exportation.

Duties imposed now.

				s.	d.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 35.	*Customs:—Coffee*	per cwt.		14	0
	,, Kiln-dried or roasted	,,	lb.		2
39 & 40 Vict. c. 35, sched.	*Chicory.*—Raw or kiln-dried	,,	cwt.	13	3
39 & 40 Vict. c. 36, s. 42.	,, —Roasted or ground	,,	lb.		2
39 & 40 Vict. c. 35.	*Cocoa*	,,	lb.		1
	husks and shells . .	,,	cwt.	2	0
42 & 43 Vict. c. 21 (3).	Cocoa or chocolate, any way manufactured . .	,,	lb.		2
59 & 60 Vict. c. 28.	Cocoa-butter . . .	,,	lb.		1

and chocolate in confectionery is also subject to duty.

NET RECEIPT FROM THE COFFEE AND CHICORY DUTIES.

	Customs.			Excise.	
Year 31st March.	Coffee.	Cocoa, etc.	Chicory.	Chicory.	Coffee or Chic. Mixture Lables.
	£	£	£	£	£
1897—8	170,049	189,693	54,283	1,366	1,521
1898—9	173,590	193,845	52,108	1,427	1,704
1899—1900	191,509	198,997	54,970	1,133	1,686
1900—1	189,783	242,151	56,052	1,067	1,574
1901—2	174,342	255,301	53,566	1,183	1,504
1902—3	178,628	225,816	53,012	1,090	2,118
1903—4	188,065	290,917	54,361	1,106	2,506
1904—5	179,485	258,705	51,409	1,450	2,289
1905—6	181,167	273,100	48,363	1,447	2,017
1906—7	175,216	246,990	48,550	986	1,745
1907—8	183,623	286,918	47,509	761	1,934

CHAPTER V.

FRUIT—DRIED WITHOUT SUGAR.

This branch of the Revenue is now confined to currants, raisins, figs, plums and prunes, and is altogether a minor branch of the revenue.

History.—The imposts on dried fruits were known in early Stuart days, and currants in those of Elizabeth, about 1583. The celebrated "Bates Case," in which Jno. Bates refused to pay duties imposed by the King, James I., was tried in 1608, and the doctrine was laid down that the King could regulate the ports at his will, so that Bates was made to pay upon his currants and other imports in the Turkey trade. For our present purpose it will be enough to trace these duties on dried fruits from the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Currants at the Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800—1 were charged on import in a *British ship* 25*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; in a foreign 27*s.* $3\frac{16}{20}$*d.* per cwt., with an addition for convoy in each case of 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cwt. In Ireland 25*s.* was charged on goods from Great Britain, 26*s.* 8*d.* from foreign countries, and 30*s.* 6*d.* in foreign ships. In 1805—6 the rate in Great Britain was 14*s.* $7\frac{12}{20}$*d.* in British, and 36*s.* $9\frac{3}{20}$*d.* in foreign ships. The corresponding Irish rates were 33*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and 36*s.* $0\frac{1}{2}$*d.* By 1816—17 the rates in Great Britain had become 44*s.* 4*d.* and 47*s.* 6*d.* respectively, with the same rates in Ireland, on the union of treasuries. The same rates prevailed in 1823—5, with a drawback of 40*s.*, in the United Kingdom. From 1825—6 to 1833—4 the duty remained at 44*s.* 4*d.*, but the drawback of 40*s.* was repealed in 1832. In 1834—5 the duty was reduced to 21*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., and remained at that rate until 1844—5, when it was reduced to 15*s.*

39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67.

44 & 45 Geo. III. c. 53.

55 & 56 Geo. III. c. 33.

59 Geo. III. c. 52.

4 Geo. IV. cs. 69 & 72.

6 Geo. IV. c. 3.

2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 84.

4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 89. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 16. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 22. 53 Vict. c. 8.

For some years there was also the extra 5 per cent. imposed in 1840. The rates remained so until 1860, when Mr. Gladstone reduced the duty to 7*s.* per cwt., without any addition. That 7*s.* per cwt. was the duty on all the dried fruits until May, 1890, when Mr. Goschen reduced the duty on currants only to 2*s.* per cwt., at which figure it has remained since.

Raisins in 1800—1 were charged a duty of 22*s.* per cwt. in British, 22*s.* 5½*d.* in a foreign ship, with a convoy charge of 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in each case. In 1805—6 the duty on raisins was in five classes, and ranged from 18*s.* 5⅓*d.* in British and 19*s.* 4⅞*d.* in foreign ships on Belvedere and Faro to 36*s.* 9*d.* and 37*s.* 4*d.* respectively on "Raisins of the Sun." In 1816—17, these rates had become 21*s.* 4½*d.* and 22*s.* 6¾*d.* for Belvedere and Faro, and 42*s.* 4½*d.* and 43*s.* 6½*d.* for "Raisins of the Sun," according as they were imported in British or other ships. There was a discrimination between goods of colonial and those of foreign origin in the tariff of 1823—4. Raisins of a foreign origin were placed in three classes, and a lower duty on goods imported in British-built ships. The duty ranged from 20*s.* in British and 21*s.* in foreign-built ships to 42*s.* 6*d.* and 43*s.* 6*d.* respectively, and the drawbacks varied from 18*s.* to 38*s.* per cwt. The duty on raisins from British possessions was only 10*s.*, with a drawback of 9*s.* per cwt. These rates prevailed until 1833—4, but the drawbacks were repealed in 1832. Then in 1834, the duty on raisins was made 15*s.* on foreign and 7*s.* 6*d.* on colonials, with the addition of the 5 per cent. of 1840. Not until 1853 was the duty made a uniform charge of 10*s.* per cwt. on all sorts, and that rate continued to be charged until Mr. Gladstone's 1860 Budget, when the raisins and currant duty were assimilated at 7*s.* per cwt. The duty on raisins has remained at that rate to this day.

59 Geo. III. c. 52. 4 Geo. IV. cs. 69 & 72. 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 84. 4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 89. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 106.

4 Geo. IV. cs. 69 & 72.

The duty on *Figs* was 21*s.* 6*d.* and 23*s.* per cwt. in 1823—4 according as they came in British-built ships or others. *Prunes* were charged 27*s.* 6*d.* and 28*s.* 6*d.* respectively, while *Plums* had a uniform 1*s.* 3*d.* a pound upon

them. These fruits were maintained at a higher rate than currants and raisins in some cases for years, while in the Budget of 1860, all the dried fruits were assimilated at the 7s. per cwt. rate. 23 Vict. c. 22.

Duties imposed now.

		s.	d.	
Currants	per cwt.	2	0	53 & 54 Vict. c. 8.
Raisins	,, ,,	7	0	23 & 24 Vict. c. 22.
Figs, plums and prunes .	,, ,,	7	0	

Net Receipt and Home Consumption—1898 to 1908.

Receipt.					Home Consumption.		
Year ending March.	Currants.	Raisins.	Figs, Plums and Prunes.	Total.	Currants.	Raisins.	Figs, Plums and Prunes.
	£	£	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1898	104,281	212,913	72,739	389,573	—	—	—
1899	120,695	196,989	64,321	382,005	—	—	—
1900	124,410	220,034	79,766	424,210	—	—	—
1901	63,846	194,161	91,256	349,263	—	—	—
1902	100,939	198,155	80,795	379,889	—	—	—
1903	115,524	204,911	96,286	416,721	1,155,618	585,525	275,043
1904	106,615	230,662	112,465	449,742	1,066,559	659,114	321,381
1905	107,863	226,460	107,739	442,062	1,079,032	647,115	307,885
1906	111,431	248,390	115,365	475,186	1,113,522	708,851	328,765
1907	121,721	215,859	129,739	467,319	1,216,593	616,160	370,126
1908	126,139	223,821	106,531	456,491	1,261,113	638,978	303,279

CHAPTER VI.

THE COAL DUTY.

1 Ed. VII. c. 7, s. 3.

6 Ed. VII. c. 8, s. 3.

THIS was an *export* duty imposed in 1901 by Sir M. Hicks-Beach (now Viscount St. Aldwyn) for war purposes chiefly, and was an impost of 1*s.* per ton on all coal exported which exceeded 6*s.* per ton in value "free on board." On the 31st of October, 1906, it was *abolished*, but a short record of its operation may find a place in this work as a record of some of the years dealt with, and as a recent source of revenue. It should be observed that the coal duty was the only instance of an *export* duty imposed in the United Kingdom for many years; and coal had been free from such a charge since 1845.

REVENUE FROM THE COAL DUTY—APRIL 19, 1901, TO OCTOBER 31, 1906.

Year ending March.	Gross Receipts.	Repayments.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£
1902	1,859,410	547,704	1,311,706
1903	2,266,163	274,396	1,911,767
1904	2,317,874	266,221	2,051,653
1905	2,402,921	350,147	2,052,774
1906	2,516,612	332,639	2,183,973
1907 (to Oct. 31, 1906)	1,749,363	254,586	1,494,777

QUANTITIES OF COAL, &c., EXPORTED, 1901—2 TO 1906—7.

Year ending March.	Exports of Coal, Coke, Cinders, and Fuel.	Bunker Coal.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1902	44,064,249	13,966,882	58,031,131
1903	45,943,614	15,593,008	61,536,622
1904	46,966,268	16,911,467	63,877,735
1905	48,703,044	17,385,471	66,088,515
1906	50,983,682	17,794,912	68,778,594
1907	to Oct., 1906 { 35,097,617	{ 11,031,595	{ 46,129,212
	or to March, 1907 { 23,924,055	{ 7,438,208	{ 31,362,263

During the above six financial years the *Export values* of the coal *averaged* 13*s.* 2*d.*, 12*s.*, 11*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 10*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.* and 11*s.* 5*d.*, and these figures include the export duty, except the 11*s.* 5*d.*, which was the average value for the five months from November, 1906, to March, 1907, after the duty was abolished.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL NOT EXCEEDING 6*s.* PER TON F.O.B.

Year ending March.	Tons.
1902 . . .	1,314,351
1903 . . .	3,742,385
1904 . . .	4,853,923
1905 . . .	6,007,571
1906 . . .	5,956,750
1907 . . .	{ to end of October 3,827,251 { November to March 946,015

The quantities should be compared with the prices of exported coal already given. Orders of small coal exported tended to fall as prices advanced.

THE CORN DUTY, 1902—3.

The Corn Duty, which was imposed on the 15th April, 1902, by Sir M. H. Beach, and *abolished* by Mr. Ritchie, from the 1st July, 1903, deserves a place here as a recent impost and source of revenue only. Corn had been free from duty since the year 1869, when the registration duty of 1*s.* per quarter was abolished. The impost of 1902 was not a registration duty, but a duty for revenue, though of about the same amount as that of 1869. The schedule of the Act of 1902, however, imposed the duty at 3*d.* per cwt. on wheat and other grains, and peas, beans, lentils, etc., at 3*d.* per cwt. on maize and offals, at 1½*d.* per cwt. on flour and milled products of other grains at 5*d.* per cwt., and on the milled products of maize (other than offal) at 2½*d.* per cwt.

3 Ed. VII. c. 8, s. 1.

32 & 33 Vict. c. 14.

2 Ed. VII. c. 7, s. 1.

The collection of such a duty was not so simple a matter as imposing the duty, as the list given on p. 34 shows that it involved the inscription of forty-nine items on the Customs list of dutiable articles.

P. P. 317 of 1904.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts Taxed.	Gross receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Repayment and Allowances).		
				Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
III. *Corn, Grain, Meal, &c.:	per cwt. *d.*	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Arrowroot	5	2,818	59			
Barley	3	2,772,801	34,660			
" meal and flour	5	25	1			
" pearled	5	2,801	58			
Beans (not fresh) other than haricot beans	3	131,551	1,644			
" (not fresh), Haricot	3	19,804	248			
Buckwheat	3	17,607	220			
" meal and flour	5	489	10			
Cassava powder and tapioca	5	29,862	622			
Dextrine	6½	29,151	792			
Groats	5	573	12			
Lentils, other than split lentils	3	2,305	29			
" split	5	529	11			
Macaroni	5	14,777	308			
Maize	1½	9,775,115	61,093			
" meal and flour and milled products of maize except offals	2½	98,548	1,060			
Mandioca or tapioca flour	5	95,204	1,983			
Oats	3	3,286,389	41,080			
Oatmeal	5	74,991	1,562			
Oats, Quaker	5	37,928	790			
" rolled	5	6,913	144			
Peas (not fresh) other than split peas	3	333,525	4,169			
" " split	5	5,650	118			
Pea meal and flour	5	112	2			
Potato flour	5	5,904	123			
Rice, other than whole and cleaned	3	481,728	6,025	101,234	—	—
" whole and cleaned	5	181,311	3,781			
" mixtures of whole and broken (cleaned) containing not more than 10 per cent. of whole	3	71,096	892			
" containing more than 10 per cent. and not more than 50 per cent. of whole	4	1,675	29			
" containing more than 50 per cent. of whole	5	26,218	547			
Rice-flour, including rice, ground and granulated		15,361	320			
Rye	3	249,894	3,124			
" meal and flour	5	10,834	226			
Sago and sago meal and flour	5	93,145	1,941			
Semolina	5	2,909	60			
Shredded wheat	5	4,068	85			
Starch and farina	5	237,742	4,953			
Vermicelli	5	513	11			
Wheat	3	18,160,783	227,010			
" meal and flour	5	4,311,366	89,821			
Offals:—Bran and pollard	1½	37,893	238			
Sharps and middlings	1½	50,552	359			
Rice meal and dust	1½	92,831	593			
Other offals	1½	73,391	545			
Other farinaceous preparations	Charged under Sec. 7 Finance Act, 1901	20,214	421			
†Caramel, solid	10	12	1	1	—	—
† " liquid	9	4,289	161	160	—	—
†Glucose	6	292,105	7,303	5,105	—	—
†Nestle's milk food	3	131	2	2	—	—
	Total	of III.	499,246	106,502	—	—

The duties on corn, grain, meal, etc., were repealed on July 1, 1903.
† In respect of the grain, etc., used in manufacture.

	£
The *yield* of the Registration Duty, 1869, was .	897,930
To the 1st June, 1870	104,416
The *yield* of the Corn Duty, 1902, was . .	2,346,796
To the 1st July, 1903	101,234

(Both duties were on a similar scale.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

37 Vict. c. 16.
1 Ed. VII.
c. 7, s. 2.

FROM 1874 to 1901 sugar in the United Kingdom was free from duty, when at the last date Sir M. H. Beach re-imposed a duty, as incidental to the cost of the South African War. But the sugar duties are famous in the fiscal history of our country, and from the Restoration in 1660 downwards have played a great part in that story. For present purposes, perhaps, to give an outline of the history from 1800 downwards will suffice, and even for that limited period the summary must omit nearly all details, which in their place are of a most interesting and instructive character. From the year 1800 to 1844, tested by the amount consumed per head, the quantity of sugar consumed was not only stationary, but even tended to fall, though there was an increase in the absolute quantity. The records from 1789 to 1800 show a stationary consumption from an absolute standpoint. The duty on British plantation sugar in 1800 was 20*s.* per cwt., and on East India 3*s.* 2*d.* and 42*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per cent. *ad valorem.* During the fourteen years of the French War which followed the average consumption was about 18½ lbs. per head annually, and for thirty years afterwards it averaged little more than 17¼ lbs. During all the years of the war there were many and frequent changes in the duties, and the chief feature was the discrimination in favour of the productions of the West Indies, while another feature of importance was the excessive drawback allowed on exported refined sugar, which acted as a bounty, and caused refined sugar to be shipped in large quantities to the Hanse towns, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean. In those days the foreign

consumer got cheap sugar at the cost of the British taxpayer.

The first change of importance occurred in 1825, in consequence of the increased supply of sugar from Cuba, Brazil, and the Mauritius. In that year the tariff of the United Kingdom placed sugar from Mauritius on the same list as that of the West Indies. The East Indies were not admitted to this privilege until 1836. In 1825, when Mauritius sugar was imported on the same terms as West India, the standard sugar, these sugars bore a duty of 27*s.* per cwt., East India 37*s.*, brown Muscavado 63*s.*, and foreign refined eight guineas per cwt. On the assimilation of East India to West India sugars in 1836, the standard was 24*s.* per cwt., with 32*s.* for sugar of the East beyond the East India Company's charter limit. Since 1826 the drawback as bounty was reduced by 10 per cent., but in 1838 it was adjusted to the duty as a mere drawback. This led to foreign sugar being refined in bond, a law in force from 1833 to 1854.

6 Geo. IV. c. 76.

6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 26.

3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 61.

For some time the supply of West India sugar had been short, and for years our sugar laws became subject to a strong sentiment possessing the people of the United Kingdom in regard to slavery. Emancipation had affected the supply of sugar prejudicially; and a beginning in reform of sugar duties was made in 1844 (when consumption was only 17 lbs. per head) by allowing sugar certified as the produce of free labour to be imported at 10*s.* per cwt. above the sugar of British possessions. The standard was then 5 per cent. above that of 1836, or 25*s.* 2½*d.* on West India sugar. In 1845 Sir Robert Peel reduced the duty on West India sugar to 16*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. with other colonial sugar at the same rate, but from other sources and "free labour," the rate was 23*s.* 4*d.* After fierce debates over several years about "free labour," that distinction was abolished in 1846, all foreign sugars were admitted at the same rates, and large reductions effected also in the rates on refined sugars. The effect of this legislation was made gradual in 1848, so

7 & 8 Vict. c. 28.

9 & 10 Vict. c. 63.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 97.

that from 16*s.* 4*d.* in 1846—7 the duty on British sugar became 15*s.* 2*d.* in 1848, 14*s.* in 1849, 12*s.* 10*d.* in 1850, and 11*s.* 8*d.* in 1851. It remained at that figure until 1854, when Sir George Cornewall Lewis used this duty to find money for the Crimean War. The consumption had now grown to 34 lbs. per head.

17 & 18 Vict. cs. 28 & 29.

For war purposes in 1854 the duty was raised, first to 13*s.* 5*d.* and then to 14*s.*; and nine months afterwards a quarter was added to all the sugar duties, making the standard in 1855 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The supply and consumption for two or three years were now unsatisfactory, and consumption was in part hurt by the increased tax; but in 1857 a partial remission of the war rate was made by a reduction of the duty to 16*s.*, and consumption improved again.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 21.

There was a conference between the United Kingdom, France, Holland and Belgium in 1864 to prevent a bounty on refined sugar. To effect this sugar was now classified, not as refined or unrefined, but on the principle of the quantity of sugar in any sample. The duties and drawbacks were on this basis from 1865. On April 16th, 1864, the duty was brought back to the 11*s.* 8*d.* of 1854 on standard sugar, and 12*s.* 10*d.* in May on refined sugar. At this period the consumption became expansive again, rising from 36 lbs. to 47 lbs. in 1872. The entrance of the beet sugar into the international market during these years, yielding more refined sugar by 4 or 5 per cent. than could be obtained from cane sugar, and the tariff legislation of Continental parties to the Convention of 1864, had given their producers an indirect bounty, so that there was an agitation to allow all refining countries to refine in bond and so avoid a veiled bounty. That was in 1873; but meantime Mr. Gladstone had reduced the sugar duty by one-half in 1870 to 5*s.* 8*d.*, and with 6*s.* for refined. Then Mr. Lowe, in 1873, having a large surplus, cut the duty by a moiety to 2*s.* 10*d.*, with 3*s.* for refined. On Mr. Gladstone's resignation in 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), finding himself also in

27 & 28 Vict. c. 18.

28 & 29 Vict. c. 95.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 32.

36 & 37 Vict. c. 18.

37 & 38 Vict. c. 16.

funds, made sugar free from duty. In 1874, when the duty was abolished, the consumption was 52 lbs. per head.

Since the abolition of the sugar duty in 1874 the consumption, both absolutely and relatively, has expanded immensely. In 1800 the consumption was 2,847,519 cwts.; in 1855 (Crimean War) 8,332,407; in 1864, 9,736,657, and in 1874, 15,399,059 cwts. In 1894 the consumption had become 26,688,157 cwts. or 77 lbs. per head; in 1901, our highest mark recently, it was 33,124,568 cwts., or 89·29 lbs. per head; and in 1907 (excluding molasses) the home consumption was 31,604,027 cwts., or about 80·26 lbs. per head.

The bounty system, which was developed in connection with beet sugar production since the agitation of 1873, became a great feature in relation to sugar in European countries, until Germany and Austria-Hungary became leading countries in the production. After much agitation the second Convention of Powers, meeting at Brussels in 1902, made an agreement, to which the United Kingdom is a party, to penalise bountied sugar on importation either by way of prohibition or a countervailing duty, with the important reservation that beet-producing countries may impose a surtax of six francs per 100 kilometres on refined imported sugar. This arrangement became law in the United Kingdom and went into force for five years on September 1, 1903. It is understood that the British Government has now withdrawn in part from that pact, which ended with August, 1908, and has arranged to be free from any obligation to prohibit or penalise any sugar whatever. 3 Ed. VII. c. 21.

How imposed now.

The sugar duty of to-day is popularly understood to be imposed at a half-penny a pound; but the standard is 4*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. when the sugar polarizes at 98°, and 2*s.* per cwt. when at 76° or lower. As in the case of the corn duty of the following year, 1902—3, this apparently simple tax involves a wide range of new items on the 1 Ed. VII. c. 7.

Customs rate book. In this case they are no less than 71 in number as, follows :—

CUSTOMS —SUGAR, GLUCOSE, MOLASSES, AND SACCHARIN, AND ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR SWEETENING MATTER.

P. P. 281 of 1907.

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Repayments and Allowances). Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
Sugar, refined and unrefined:	s. d.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Of a polarization not exceeding 76°	2 0 the cwt.	295,276	33,650			
Exceeding 76° and not exceeding 77°	2 0·8 ,,	24,018	2,522			
,, 77° ,, 78°	2 1·6 ,,	22,016	2,365			
,, 78° ,, 79°	2 2·4 ,,	46,951	5,268			
,, 79° ,, 80°	2 3·2 ,,	[1] 9,465	[1] 987			
,, 80° ,, 81°	2 4 ,,	55,375	6,528			
,, 81° ,, 82°	2 4·8 ,,	85,051	10,206			
,, 82° ,, 83°	2 5·6 ,,	107,939	13,356			
,, 83° ,, 84°	2 6·5 ,,	176,107	22,481			
,, 84° ,, 85°	2 7·4 ,,	240,242	31,469			
,, 85° ,, 86°	2 8·3 ,,	261,260	35,172			
,, 86° ,, 87°	2 9·2 ,,	315,719	43,670			
,, 87° ,, 88°	2 10·2 ,,	324,673	46,274			
,, 88° ,, 89°	2 11·2 ,,	233,819	34,314	5,830,337	—	9,529
,, 89° ,, 90°	3 0·4 ,,	142,206	21,611			
,, 90° ,, 91°	3 1·6 ,,	169,110	26,552			
,, 91° ,, 92°	3 2·8 ,,	236,245	38,260			
,, 92° ,, 93°	3 4 ,,	171,733	28,622			
,, 93° ,, 94°	3 5·2 ,,	188,462	32,395			
,, 94° ,, 95°	3 6·4 ,,	366,645	65,122			
,, 95° ,, 96°	3 7·6 ,,	320,021	58,455			
,, 96° ,, 97°	3 8·8 ,,	296,305	55,419			
,, 97° ,, 98°	3 10 ,,	116,213	22,272			
,, 98°	4 2 ,,	25,655,774	5,344,945			
	Collected in the Isle of Man .	—	32			
		29,841,695	5,979,973	5,830,337	—	9,529
	s. d.					
Glucose, solid	2 9 the cwt.	298,819	41,087	136,872	—	—
,, liquid	2 0 ,,	982,859	98,285			
		1,281,678	139,372	136,872	—	—
Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope:						
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter . .	2 9 ,,	428,995	58,985			
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .	2 0 ,,	634,897	63,517	131,502	—	—
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	1 0 ,,	190,796	9,572			
		1,254,688	132,074	131,502	—	—
Carried forward. . .						

[1] Excess of repayments.

CUSTOMS.—SUGAR, GLUCOSE, MOLASSES, AND SACCHARIN, AND ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR SWEETENING MATTER—*continued.*

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Repayments and Allowances).		
				Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
	s. d.	Ozs.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward . .						
Saccharin and mixtures containing saccharin or other substances of like nature or use	1 3 the oz.	611,380	38,211	37,957	—	—
Blacking, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter:		Cwts.				
Liquid	1 0 the cwt.	75	4	4	—	—
Solid	1 0 ,,	799	40	40	—	—
Candied or drained peel . . .	3 0 ,,	5,611	841	837	—	—
Caramel, solid	4 2 ,,	38	8	8	—	—
,, liquid	3 0 ,,	21,700	3,255	3,254	—	—
Cherries, drained	2 3 ,,	18,440	2,082	2,047	—	—
Chutney	2 0 ,,	10,591	1,059	1,046	—	—
Cocoa-nut, sugared	2 0 ,,	71	7	7	—	—
Confectionery, containing chocolate, viz.:		Lbs.				
When the chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight	2*d.* the lb.	2,235,080	—	—	—	—
	being, for sugar ½*d.* the lb.	—	4,657	4,648	—	—
	being, for chocolate (13,969*l.*) 1½*d.* the lb.	—	—	—	—	—
When the chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used .	2½*d.* or 3*d.* the lb.	30,016	—	—	—	—
	being, for sugar ½*d.* the lb.	—	63	63	—	—
	being, for chocolate (187*l.*) 1½*d.* the lb.	—	—	—	—	—
	being, for spirit (65*l.*) ½*d.* or 1*d.* the lb.	—	—	—	—	—
When the chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight . . .	1½*d.* the lb.	261,524	—	—	—	—
	being, for sugar ½*d.* the lb.	—	544	543	—	—
	being, for chocolate (1,088*l.*) 1*d.* the lb.	—	—	—	—	—
When the chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	2*d.* or 2½*d.* the lb.	61,905	—	—	—	—
	being, for sugar ½*d.* the lb.	—	129	129	—	—
	being, for chocolate (258*l.*) 1*d.* the lb.	—	—	—	—	—
	being, for spirit (139*l.*) ½*d.* or 1*d.* the lb.	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery:						
Hard, such as:	*s. d.*	Cwts.				
Sugared almonds (except as below), caraway seeds, etc. .	4 2 the cwt.	8,255	1,714	1,710	—	—
Sugared almonds, on the entry for which the importer has declared that the sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight .	3 0 ,,	158	24	24	—	—
Carried forward . .						

CUSTOMS.—SUGAR, GLUCOSE, MOLASSES, AND SACCHARIN, AND ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR SWEETENING MATTER—*continued.*

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Repayments and Allowances).		
				Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
	s. d.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward . .						
Confectionery—*continued.*						
Soft, viz.:						
A.B. gums imported in bulk, in barrels or cases, on the entry for which the importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of sugar and glucose used in manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 2s. the cwt. . .	2 0 the cwt.	28,678	2,867	2,867	—	—
Other A.B. gums, caramels, chewing gums, jelly beans, Turkish delight, etc.	3 0 ,,	10,769	1,612	1,587	—	—
Confectionery made from sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring . .	4 2 ,,	307	64	64	—	—
Liquorice, if declared by the importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added sugar or other sweetening matter . .	1 3 ,,	82	5	4	—	—
Flowers, as violets and rose petals, etc., in crystallised sugar, as crystallised fruit	4 2 ,,	381	79	79	—	—
Fruit, canned and bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in thin syrup, if the importer has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar . . .	6 ,,	199,616	4,962	4,934	—	—
In other cases in thin syrup .	1 0 ,,	124,854	6,285	5,978	—	—
Fruit, canned and bottled, other than fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in thick syrup . . .	2 6 ,,	1,278	162	157	—	—
Fruits, crystallised, glacé, and metz, except fruit liable to duty as such.	4 2 ,,	2,822	586	581	—	—
Fruits, imitation, crystallised or not, on the entry for which the importer has declared that the sugar constituents do not exceed 80 per cent.	4 3 ,,	831	138	138	—	—
Fruits, imitation, crystallised or not, in all other cases	4 2 ,,	790	164	164	—	—
Fruit, liable to duty as such, except currants, preserved in sugar or syrup, whether mixed with other fruit or not	7 0 ,,	10,268	3,589	3,583	—	—
Fruit pulp, excepting fruit pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in thin syrup	1 0 ,,	705	35	35	—	—
Fruit pulp, excepting fruit pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in thick syrup, as jam . . .	3 0 ,,	601	90	90	—	—
Ginger, preserved in syrup or sugar	3 0 ,,	35,553	5,332	5,327	—	—
Marmalade, jams, and fruit jellies, if not made from fruit liable to duty as such	3 0 ,,	1,996	293	292	—	—
Marzipan	2 6 ,,	2,308	287	287	—	—
Carried forward . .						

CUSTOMS.—SUGAR, GLUCOSE, MOLASSES, AND SACCHARIN, AND ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR SWEETENING MATTER—*continued.*

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Repayments and Allowances).		
				Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
	s. d.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Brought forward . .						
Milk, condensed, sweetened, whole.	1 8 the cwt.	359,372	29,947	29,874	—	—
Milk, condensed, separated or skimmed	2 0 ,,	468,655	46,863	46,685	—	—
Milk, condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated or skimmed, if declared by the importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added sugar . .	9 ,,	2,980	112	112	—	—
Milk powder:						
If declared by the importer not to contain any added sugar . .	Free.					
If declared by the importer not to contain more than 36 per cent. of added sugar	1 6 the cwt.	10	1	1	—	—
In all other instances, and in cases in which the importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing	3 4 ,,	4	1	1	—	—
Nestle's milk food	1 3 ,,	797	50	47	—	—
Soy, when containing molasses or other sweetening matter . .	1 0 ,,	14,718	736	718	—	—
Sugar in spirits, sweetened, tested .	2*d.* the proof gallon	—	689	686	—	—
Tamarinds, preserved in syrup .	1*s.* the cwt.	1,692	85	79	—	—
Other preparations made with added sugar or sweetening matter (other than saccharin)	Charged under sect. 7, Finance Act, 1901 . .	29,170	1,551	1,486	—	—
			6,410,642	6,256,884	—	9,529

Drawbacks are allowed on refined sugar exported, on molasses for distillation, and on ships' stores which have paid the Excise duty.

But in the Budget for 1908, the sugar duty was reduced from 4*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., with consequent reductions according to the schedule attached to the Finance Act, 1908 (see p. 44). 8 Ed. VII. c. 16.

SCHEDULE.

1 Ed. VII. c. 7.

1. Customs Duties under Sect. 2 of the Finance Act, 1901.

Article.	Reduced Rate.			Present Rate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar which, when tested by the polariscope, indicates a polarization exceeding 98° the cwt.	0	1	10	0	4	2
Sugar of a polarization not exceeding 76° the cwt.	0	0	10	0	2	0
Sugar of a polarization—						
Exceeding 76° and not exceeding 77°, the cwt.	0	0	10·9	0	2	0·8
" 77° " 78° "	0	0	11·2	0	2	1·6
" 78° " 79° "	0	0	11·6	0	2	2·4
" 79° " 80° "	0	0	11·9	0	2	3·2
" 80° " 81° "	0	1	0·3	0	2	4
" 81° " 82° "	0	1	0·6	0	2	4·8
" 82° " 83° "	0	1	1	0	2	5·6
" 83° " 84° "	0	1	1·4	0	2	6·5
" 84° " 85° "	0	1	1·8	0	2	7·4
" 85° " 86° "	0	1	2·2	0	2	8·3
" 86° " 87° "	0	1	2·6	0	2	9·2
" 87° " 88° "	0	1	3	0	2	10·2
" 88° " 89° "	0	1	3·4	0	2	11·2
" 89° " 90° "	0	1	4	0	3	0·4
" 90° " 91° "	0	1	4·5	0	3	1·6
" 91° " 92° "	0	1	5	0	3	2·8
" 92° " 93° "	0	1	5·6	0	3	4
" 93° " 94° "	0	1	6·1	0	3	5·2
" 94° " 95° "	0	1	6·6	0	3	6·4
" 95° " 96° "	0	1	7·1	0	3	7·6
" 96° " 97° "	0	1	7·7	0	3	8·8
" 97° " 98° "	0	1	8·2	0	3	10
Molasses (except when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of spirits), and invert sugar and all other sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not specially charged by this section—						
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter . . the cwt.	0	1	2	0	2	9
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter . . . . . the cwt.	0	0	10	0	2	0
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter . . . the cwt.	0	0	5	0	1	0
The amount of sweetening matter to be taken to be the total amount of cane, invert, and other sugar contained in the article as determined by analysis in manner directed by the Commissioners of Customs.						
Glucose:						
Solid . . . . . the cwt.	0	1	2	0	2	9
Liquid . . . . . "	0	0	10	0	2	0
Saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use) . . . . . the oz.	0	0	7	0	1	3

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

2. EXCISE DUTIES UNDER SECT. 5 OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1901. — 1 Ed. VII. c. 7.

Article.	Reduced Rate.	Present Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glucose made in Great Britain or Ireland—		
Solid . . . . . the cwt.	0 1 2	0 2 9
Liquid . . . . . "	0 0 10	0 2 0
and so in proportion for any less quantity.		
Saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use) made in Great Britain or Ireland . . . . . the oz.	0 0 7	0 1 3
and so in proportion for any less quantity.		

3. DRAWBACKS UNDER SECOND AND THIRD SCHEDULES OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1901. — 1 Ed. VII. c. 7.

Article.	Reduced Rate.	Present Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drawback to be allowed to a refiner on molasses produced in Great Britain or Ireland, and delivered by him to a licensed distiller for use in the manufacture of spirits . the cwt.	0 0 5	0 1 0
Other drawbacks	According to the amount of duty paid at the reduced rate.	According to the amount of duty paid at the present rate.

4. ALLOWANCE UNDER SECT. 1 (2) OF THE REVENUE ACT, 1903. — 3 Ed. VII. c. 46.

Article	Reduced Rate.	Present Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allowance to a refiner on molasses . the cwt.	0 0 5	0 1 0

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

NET REVENUE FROM SUGAR.

Year.	Duty.	Consumption per head.[1]	Net Revenue.
	cwt. s. d.	lbs.	£
1872	5 8	47	3,179,481
1873	2 10	52	2,258,208
1874	Duty repealed from May.		—
1901—2	4 2 &c.	89·29	6,399,228
1902—3		83·95	4,478,707
1903—4		82·30	5,725,913
1904—5		84·19	6,106,387
1905—6		85·71	6,177,953
1906—7		85·06	6,250,834
1907—8		80·26	6,707,808

[1] The figures for consumption of sugar are not comparable with those giving the Net Revenue from sugar because the one column stands for a calendar year while the other refers to the overlapping financial year from April to March inclusive.

Beer (*see* "Excise," p. 52).

Spirits (and articles containing spirits (*see* "Excise," p. 58).

16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, ss. 114 & 116. 25 & 26 Vict. c. 22, ss. 28 & 36. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 56, s. 6. 39 & 40 Vict. c. 35, s. 1 & sched.

Playing Cards (*see also* "Stamps," p. 116) are found both on the Customs and Excise lists of duties. All playing cards for sale must bear the name of the maker on a wrapper provided to each pack by, or approved by, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and a *stamp* for the amount of the duty to which they are liable, viz., 3*d.* per pack.

Duty imposed now:—

Foreign Cards, an import duty of 3*s.* 9*d.* per dozen packs.

The Excise Duties.

The term "Excise" is derived, probably, from *ad* and *census*, and means to tax, and not, as is assumed frequently, from a "cutting off" of a portion from a thing. "The taxes levied under the name of 'Excise' by the ordinance of 1643 included certain duties imposed, in addition to the customs on various foreign products." The *Encyclopædia Britannica* says that "Excise" is "a duty on home goods either in the process of their manufacture, or before their sale to the home consumers." Johnson, under "Excise" says: "A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom Excise is paid." Adam Smith said: "Such duties . . . become properly a sort of inland Customs or Excises."

Like so much of our present-day taxation, the Excise had its origin in the days of the Commonwealth and the Restoration. Several articles were taxed by ordinance of the Commonwealth in 1643, which were afterwards recognised by Acts of the Restoration. More important as the fount of modern Excise duties was the transaction by which the King was compensated for the loss of certain feudal prerogatives by a grant of a moiety of the Revenue of Excise in fee, which revenue consisted of duties from beer, cider, perry, metheglin or mead, aqua vitae, *imported* beer, cider and perry, spirits and strong water (or aqua vitae), and on coffee made for sale, chocolate, sherbet and tea. This moiety was the Sovereign's personal revenue, with many changes, until William IV., in 1830, finally accepted a provision made by Parliament in lieu of the hereditary revenues of the Crown. As suggested already,

12 Chas. II. cs. 5 & 8.

12 Chas. II. cs. 23 & 24.

the Excise was long concerned with duties on imports as well as with duties on inland commodities, and our present clear distinction between Customs and Excise was the gradual result of the Commission of Inquiry into the Excise, of 1833, of which Sir Hy. Parnell was chairman, which issued about twenty-one reports and made many recommendations.

At the present day the Excise is one of the chief branches of our Inland Revenue,[1] which finds headquarters at Somerset House, and comprises all those duties and licences touching commodities, such as beer, spirits (of inland origin), wine, patent medicines, and all the miscellaneous taxes collected from inland sources. There is, necessarily, a close relation between the Customs and the Excise in matters touching both departments, such as the duties on alcoholic drinks, which are adjusted with strict regard to those of foreign and home origin respectively. (Where no exception is specified, all the duties should be regarded as applicable to the United Kingdom.)

To facilitate reference, it has been thought best to place all the revenue from alcoholic drink in the same part of this work under "Excise," though a considerable portion of that revenue is drawn from Customs duties on beer, on spirits, and as regards wine the whole of the duty is from Customs. That portion of the drink revenue drawn from Customs will be found exhibited separately from that of the Excise. The summaries of the aggregate gross receipts of the Customs and the Excise, shown on pp. 14 and 50, severally include the sums which pertain to each department in their proper class and place.

[In the Budget statement for 1908, Mr. Asquith announced that, shortly, the collection and care of the Excise duties, will be removed from the Inland Revenue Department,

Ed. VII. c. 16, s. 4.

[1] By the Finance Act, 1908, powers are given to transfer the management and collection of the Excise duties from Somerset House (the Inland Revenue Department) to the charge of the Commissioners of Customs. All indirect taxes will thus be in the charge of these authorities at the Custom House.

and associated at once with the Customs Department, and be managed by the Commissioners of the Customs. It is anticipated that the convenience both of the Revenue officers and of the commercial world will be met much more sympathetically by this arrangement.]

CHAPTER

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF

Year ended 31st March.	Excise.		Estate, &c., Duties.		Stamps.	
	Gross Amount of Revenue Received.	Net Produce after deducting Repayments and Allowances.	Gross Amount of Revenue Received.	Net Produce after deducting Repayments and Allowances.	Gross Amount of Revenue Received.	Net Produce, after deducting Repayments and Allowances.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	28,988,405 A	28,323,142 A	11,340,852 A	11,185,998 A	7,625,267	7,598,245
	4,963,429 B	4,954,549 B	4,029,480 B	4,029,480 B	—	—
	—	—	233,712 C	233,712 C	—	—
1899	30,003,902 A	29,310,938 A	11,674,375 A	11,486,818 A	7,729,205	7,704,920
	5,125,968 B	5,104,542 B	4,006,869 B	4,006,869 B	—	—
	—	—	238,891 C	238,891 C	—	—
1900	32,553,435 A	31,808,704 A	14,093,051 A	13,909,313 A	8,464,404	8,429,471
	5,276,328 B	5,265,414 B	4,231,204 B	4,231,204 B	—	—
	—	—	268,776 C	268,776 C	—	—
1901	34,115,658 A	33,286,588 A	12,694,425 A	12,483,262 A	7,931,174	7,886,856
	5,263,108 B	5,253,498 B	3,992,338 B	3,992,338 B	—	—
	—	—	245,529 C	245,529 C	—	—
1902	32,461,519 A	31,597,961 A	14,414,707 A	14,250,827 A	7,812,319	7,772,422
	5,268,273 B	5,257,767 B	4,015,274 B	4,015,274 B	—	—
	—	—	247,612 C	247,612 C	—	—
1903	33,096,055 A	32,147,872 A	13,879,312 A	13,711,675 A	8,257,969	8,218,603
	5,328,145 B	5,317,387 B	3,959,319 B	3,959,319 B	—	—
	—	—	242,183 C	242,183 C	—	—
1904	32,519,603 A	31,546,836 A	13,177,051 A	13,034,946 A	7,428,356	7,394,039
	5,340,389 B	5,316,674 B	4,040,955 B	4,040,955 B	—	—
	—	—	250,236 C	250,236 C	—	—
1905	31,669,322 A	30,698,164 A	13,186,515 A	13,010,875 A	7,851,198	7,803,513
	5,340,974 B	5,325,952 B	4,001,089 B	4,001,089 B	—	—
	—	—	246,467 C	246,467 C	—	—
1906	31,259,247 A	30,231,325 A	13,157,613 A	12,968,082 A	8,202,894	8,152,992
	5,355,892 B	5,342,587 B	4,118,788 B	4,118,788 B	—	—
	—	—	258,055 C	258,055 C	—	—
1907	31,495,720 A	30,315,947 A	14,450,061 A	14,262,824 A	8,007,190	7,963,728
	5,412,784 B	5,397,292 B	4,409,051 B	4,409,051 B	—	—
	—	—	286,888 C[1]	286,888 C	—	—
1908	—	35,720,000	—	19,070,000	—	7,970,000

[1] 54 & 55 Vict. c. 48, ss. 4, 5, 7, and 36; 61 & 62 Vict.

[2] *Notes.*—1. These charges are inclusive of the cost of Superannuations and Com-
incurred by the Office of Works for Buildings and Repairs, Furni-
Rates made by the Treasury, and the cost of Postage of Official
the Duty on the delivery for Home Consumption of Foreign Spirits
of the Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12. The net amount of such Duty collected
2. The Charges of Collection in each of the separate branches of Inland
3. The figures in this column have been revised, and therefore differ

A. Imperial Revenue. B. Revenue allocated to "Local Taxation

INLAND REVENUE,
July, 1907.

VIII.

THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Taxes (Land Tax, Inhabited House Duty and Income Tax.)		Inland Revenue.			
Gross Amount of Revenue Received.	Net Produce, after deducting Repayments and Allowances.	Gross Amount of Revenue Received.	Net Produce, after deducting Repayments and Allowances.	Charges of Collection. [2]	Net Produce, after deducting the Charges of Collection.
£	£	£	£	£	£
20,632,963	19,660,995	66,587,487 A 8,992,909 B 233,712 C	66,768,380 A 8,984,029 B 233,712 C	2,068,567	73,917,554
21,408,641	20,424,649	70,816,123 A 9,132,837 B 238,891 C	68,927,325 A 9,111,411 B 238,891 C	2,139,421	76,138,206
22,439,831	21,305,352	77,550,721 A 9,507,532 B 268,776 C	75,452,840 A 9,496,618 B 268,776 C	2,115,694	83,102,540
31,209,402	30,028,114	85,950,659 A 9,255,446 B 245,529 C	83,684,820 A 9,245,836 B 245,529 C	2,177,296	90,998,889
39,598,746	37,880,595	94,287,291 A 9,283,547 B 247,612 C	91,501,805 A 9,273,041 B 247,612 C	2,259,009	98,763,449
43,706,581	41,254,270	98,939,917 A 9,287,464 B 242,183 C	95,332,420 A 9,276,706 B 242,183 C	2,320,990	102,530,319
36,049,943	33,139,317	89,174,953 A 9,381,344 B 250,236 C	85,115,138 A 9,357,629 B 250,236 C	2,422,383	92,300,620
36,663,753	34,045,565	89,370,788 A 9,342,063 B 246,467 C	85,558,117 A 9,327,041 B 246,467 C	2,381,739	92,749,886
36,658,410	33,903,712	89,278,164 A 9,474,680 B 258,055 C	85,256,111 A 9,461,375 B 258,055 C	2,389,132	92,586,409
37,436,499	34,509,887	91,389,470 A 9,821,835 B 286,888 C	87,052,386 A 9,806,343 B 286,888 C	2,416,000	94,729,617
—	35,070,000	—	97,830,000	—	—

c. 37, s. 58 (6); 59 & 60 Vict. c. 47, s. 39.

pensations; of Stationery, Books, etc., supplied by the Stationery Office; of expenses ture, Fittings, and Coals; also of the Payments or Contributions in lieu of Correspondence. They also include the cost of Collecting, on behalf of the Customs, and Wines and Dry Goods deposited in Excise Warehouses under the provisions by the Inland Revenue in the Year ended 31st March, 1907, was 3,185,217*l*.

Revenue cannot be distinguished.

slightly from those shown in previous Returns.

Accounts." C. Revenue allocated to "Guarantee Fund (Ireland)."

ALFRED STAIR,
Accountant and Comptroller-General.

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1406

CHAPTER IX.

THE BEER DUTY.

THE beer duty is now imposed on both imported and home-made beers, and both those who brew the beers for sale, and those who sell it, require Inland Revenue licences. In this place the beer duty—(1) Customs, and (2) Excise, will be dealt with in that order.

Our taxes on drink on the modern basis began with the Commonwealth, and beer was one of the articles on which a duty was laid in part to replace the hereditary rights of the Crown.

The *Customs* on beer are not large in yield, but this is one of the important countervailing duties, of which there are several to-day as between the Customs and the Excise.

Beer duty on imported beer was of an ancient character also, and the Commonwealth ordinance placed 5*s.* the barrel upon it to protect the brewer from competition from abroad; but in 1557 the Venetian Ambassador in England reported beer as one of the necessaries of life on which there was an absence of all taxes. At the end of George II.'s reign, the duty on imported ale, beer and mum was 15*s.* the barrel, and for mum, by an Act of Anne, 10*s.* besides, while cider and perry were charged 12*l.* 10*s.* the ton.

1 Anne, c. 3.

During the nineteenth century, the following imposts on imported beer are recorded. Pitt's Act, consolidating the Customs and Excise duties of 1797, fixed the duties on beer at the existing rates of—"strong," above 11*s.* the barrel, at 8*s.*; "table," above 6*s.* to 11*s.* at 3*s.*; and "small," 6*s.* and under, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per barrel. In 1823—5, a time of heavy taxation, we find the mum charged at

27 Geo. III. c. 13.

59 Geo. III. c. 52, & 4 Geo. IV. cs. 69 & 72.

3*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, spruce 3*l.* 7*s.*, and ale of other sorts at 2*l.* 14*s.* per barrel of 32 British gallons. These rates were altered to 3*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* for mum, 3*l.* 6*s.* for spruce, and 2*l.* 13*s.* for other ales per 32 gallons in 1825—6. In 1845, after the former rates had been raised by 5 per cent. in 1840, these Customs duties were simplified to mum at 40*s.* and spruce at 20*s.*, with the additional 5 per cent. of 1840; and then in 1846 mum and spruce were charged alike at 20*s.*, but with the 5 per cent. additional only on spruce; but they appear to have been assimilated in duty completely in 1852. In 1853 there appear again, mum, spruce, and other sorts all at 20*s.* per barrel. Spruce was charged 30*s.* in 1855, but restored to the 20*s.* rate the following year. These duties remained unchanged until 1869, when the duty on mum was fixed at 21*s.* the barrel of 36 gallons. Spruce also was fixed at 21*s.*, when the specific gravity did not exceed 1,190 deg., when exceeding that the duty was 24*s.* per 36 gallons. Other sorts were fixed at 8*s.* when not exceeding 1,065 deg., 11*s.* not exceeding 1,090 deg,, and 16*s.* per barrel of 36 gallons above that strength before fermentation. In 1881, in sympathy with the new inland duty on beer of 1880, mum, spruce or black beer become chargeable when not exceeding 1,215 deg. specific gravity with 26*s.*, and with 30*s.* 6*d.* when exceeding that strength in the wort before fermentation. Other beer of 1,057 deg. gravity was charged at 6*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, and a drawback on it for ship's stores was allowed at 6*s.* 3*d.* In 1889 the specific gravity for charging mum, spruce and black beer was altered to 1,055 deg. From April, 1894, the rates were raised to 28*s.*, and 32*s.* 10*d.* for mum, spruce and black and to 7*s.* (and 6*s.* 9*d.* for drawback) on other ales, gravity as before. (For minor changes affecting Customs on beer since 1889, *see below*, among changes in the Excise duty on beer.) In 1900, for war purposes at the time, there was a substantial increase in the Customs beer duty on beer of 1,055 deg. specific gravity of 1*s.*, which was thus (with surtaxes to be mentioned below) made 8*s.* per barrel, and in sympathy, mum, spruce and black beer were increased

6 Geo. IV. c. 111.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 90.
9 & 10 Vict c. 23.
16 & 17 Vic c. 106.
18 & 19 Vic c. 97.
19 & 20 Vic c. 75.
19 & 20 Vic c. 34, s. 16.
32 & 33 Vic c. 14.
44 Vict. c. 1
52 & 53 Vic c. 7.
63 Vict. c. 7 s. 4.

4*s.* on beers up to 1,215 deg., and 4*s.* 8*d.* on that above that point, thus making the duty (with the surtaxes) 32*s.* per barrel of 36 gallons up to 1,215 deg, and 37*s.* 6*d.* on that exceeding that strength.

The *Excise* on beer is much more important, being one of the chief branches of the revenue. On the modern basis also, this duty on beer inland is traced to the Commonwealth in 1643, and formally to the Act of 1660, c. 24, which abolished the courts of wards and liveries, and so deprived the Sovereign of revenues from feudal prerogatives, which were estimated at 100,000*l.* a year. Among the duties granted to the King as a substitute was a moiety of that on beer at 1*s.* 3*d.* per barrel on that above 6*s.* in value, brewed for sale, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per hogshead on cider and perry.

12 Chas. II. cs. 23 & 24.

In modern days, reference may be made again to Pitt's Act of 1787, by which he consolidated the Excise and Customs duties. The Excise duties on beer were the same as those given already for the Customs. At this time the malt duty played an important part along with the duty on beer. Then in 1802, Addington, after the peace of Amiens, reformed the definitions of beer, making "strong" that above 16*s.*, and "table" that of 16*s.* or under per barrel. Adding 2*s.* on "strong," the duty was then 10*s.* and the duty on "table" beer was fixed at 2*s.*, and other rates for Scotch and Irish beers. In 1815, when taxation was at the zenith because of the French War, there was quite a gasp as it was said that 10,000,000*l.* were raised on beer! (This probably included the duty on malt.) In 1823, to allow the brewer to make beer between "strong" and "table," a 5*s.* duty was imposed on all beer not more than 5½ barrels from a quarter of malt. The new imperial gallon was introduced in 1825, and the beer duties became 9*s.* 10*d.* for "strong," 4*s.* 11*d.* for medium (1823), 1*s.* 11½*d.* for "table," and "twopenny ale"—4*s.* 1*d.* per barrel. All this was on beer for sale, home brewed was exempt, and in 1830 Goulbourne repealed the beer duty. The duty yielded 3,110,000*l.* when it was abolished. From that

27 Geo. III. c. 13.

42 Geo. III. c. 38.

4 Geo. IV. c. 51.

6 Geo. IV. c. 58.

date to 1880, the malt duty was the chief duty on the beer tipple, and its history is quite an exciting chapter in our finance and agriculture.

In 1880 Mr. Gladstone abolished the malt duty and substituted a system of beer duty and of licences (see p. 86) combined. The beer duty was then fixed at 6*s.* 3*d.* for 36 gallons of wort of a specific gravity of 1,057 deg., and so on in proportion. Special provisions were added regulating brewing by private persons, the main provisions being aimed at brewers for sale. These new duties came into operation from the 1st October, 1880. This Act is still the chief of Revenue laws on the beer duty. In 1889 the gravity for beer was fixed at 1,055 deg. instead of the 1,057 deg. of 1880. The Revenue Act of 1890 founded the "Local taxation duties," or "Whiskey money," and to this 3*d.* of the 6*s.* 3*d.* per barrel of 36 gallons was transferred. The Finance Act of 1894 placed an additional 6*d.* per barrel (making 6*s.* 9*d.* in all) on beer, and a corresponding drawback is provided for. Then came the South African War in 1900, and the beer duty, both Customs and Excise (*see* "Spirits," p. 62), was increased by 1*s.* a barrel with a corresponding drawback on exportation, and then the total beer duty became 8*s.* per barrel for Customs, and 7*s.* 9*d.* per barrel for Excise. The beer duty remains at that rate to-day.

43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 7, s. 3.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 8, s. 7.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 30, s. 29.
63 Vict. c. 7, ss. 4 & 6.

How imposed now.

	£	s.	d.	
Customs:—Beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce or black beer, Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or unfermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, where the worts thereof were, before gravity—				44 & 45 Vict. c. 12. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 7. 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.
not exceeding 1,215 deg. per 36 gallons .	1	12	0	53 & 54 Vict. c. 8.
exceeding 1,215 deg. per 36 gallons .	1	17	6	52 & 53 Vict. c. 7.

		£	s.	d.
59 & 60 Vict. c. 28. 63 Vict. c. 7. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 7. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 8.	*Beer* of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1,055 deg. per 36 gallons . . . . . (and so on in proportion to specific gravity)	0	8	0
59 & 60 Vict. c. 28. 63 Vict. c. 7.	*Excise* :—*Beer* of a specific gravity of 1,055 deg. per 36 gallons . . . (with a corresponding *drawback* on exportation.)	0	7	9

Note.—Occupiers of houses not exceeding 8*l.* annual value, who brew for domestic use only, are exempt from both beer and licence duty; but *farmers* occupying houses exceeding 10*l.* annual value, who brew for their labourers, and other private brewers occupying houses exceeding 15*l.* annual value, are liable to beer duty.

Net Receipt of Revenue.—The *Customs* on beer are comparatively unimportant.

Year ended March, 1907.	Exchequer.	Local Taxation.
	£	£
Mum, spruce, &c.. . .	1,784	12
Beer of other sorts . .	21,978	708

The *Excise* yielded :—

Year (March).	Exchequer.	Local Taxation.	Total.
	£	£	£
1896—7	10,901,094	419,624	11,320,358
1897—8	11,388,126	438,003	11,826,129
1898—9	11,638,200	447,622	12,085,822
1899—1900	11,887,923	457,227	12,345,150
1900—1	13,490,620	449,916	13,940 536
1901—2	13,276,073	442,365	13,718,438
1902—3	13,263,890	442,122	13,706,012
1903—4	13,027,048	434,233	13,461,281
1904—5	12,678,832	422,627	13,101,459
1905—6	12,564,075	418,801	12,982,876
1906—7	12,649,291	421,642	13,070,933
1907—8	13,116,964	432,769	13,549,733

THE NUMBER OF BARRELS AT THE STANDARD GRAVITY OF 1,055° UPON WHICH DUTY WAS PAID.

Year (March).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1896—7	29,305,113	1,999,534	2,777,046	34,081,693
1897—8	30,677,000	2,052,519	2,860,576	35,590,095
1898—9	31,297,640	2,164,933	2,916,800	36,379,373
1899—1900	31,944,739	2,156,179	3,052,113	37,153,031
1900—1	31,344,215	2,140,990	3,128,736	36,613,941
1901—2	30,722,847	2,075,847	3,214,698	36,013,392
1902—3	30,714,536	1,939,881	3,324,282	35,978,699
1903—4	30,073,778	1,877,978	3,371,594	35,323,350
1904—5	29,385,208	1,813,109	3,205,970	34,404,287
1905—6	29,008,453	1,825,501	3,275,309	34,109,263
1906—7	29,144,935	1,811,592	3,395,786	34,352,313
1907—8	29,245,120	1,811,870	3,434,425	34,491,415

The following are the *quantities of beer*, at 1,055° retained for *home consumption* in the United Kingdom:—

Year (March).	Barrels.	Estimated Population.	Estimated at 1,055° Consumption per head (gallons).
1896—7	33,541,133	39,599,000	30·49
1897—8	35,040,240	39,987,000	31·54
1898—9	35,809,781	40,381,000	31·92
1899—1900	36,578,156	40,774,000	32·29
1900—01	35,993,246	41,155,000	31·48
1901—2	35,389,160	41,551,000	30·66
1902—3	35,369,719	41,961,000	30·34
1903—4	34,738,637	42,371,000	29·51
1904—5	33,810,124	42,793,000	28·44
1905—6	33,504,110	43,221,000	27·90
1906—7	33,731,344	43,659,000	27·81
1907—8	33,850,186	44,100,000	27·63

In addition to the above there were *imported* 57,829 barrels in 1906—7. The above 33,731,344 barrels consumed in 1906—7 were found to be the chief portion of 35,406,797 bulk barrels of beer produced without reference to the question of gravity, which averaged 1,053·31 deg. And it should be observed that these figures do not include beer produced by brewers *not* for sale.

CHAPTER X.

THE DUTY ON SPIRITS.

(CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

As with the beer duty, so also with the duties on spirits, this chapter will deal with revenue drawn from both Customs and Excise on alcoholic liquors of a spirituous nature. In course of time this source of revenue has become more important in point of yield than beer, and is now among the four or five sources upon which the public Treasury depends.

Like beer also, spirits, as a source of the King's Revenue, begin their eventful history practically at the Restoration, when the Acts of 1660 gave Charles II. an Excise, the so-called hereditary Excise, in lieu of profits from ancient tenures (such as knight-service, frankalmoign, all mean rates, gifts, grants, charges incident or arising from wardships, liveries, primer seisin or ousterlemains, homage, escuage, etc.); in short, those tenures and the courts of wards and liveries were abolished, land became devisable, and this Excise was to furnish, in part, the King's Revenue, where formerly he derived such a part from these services. Spirits, or "strong water," or aqua vitae, are found on the lists of both Customs and Excise of those days, and have remained a leading source of public Revenue ever since. At the Restoration, brandy appears to have been included among unrated goods among *Customs* at 5 per cent.; but other spirits were charged as aqua vitae at 4*s.* per hogshead. The Acts 23 and 24 of 1660 imposed a two-fold *Excise*, the one hereditary and the other temporary, amounting together to 8*d.* the gallon. By an Act of 1670 it was made clear that brandy also came under these Excise Acts, and at 8*d.* the gallon, as "a strong water perfectly made

12 Chas. II. cs. 23 & 24.

12 Chas. II. cs. 4, 23, 24 & 25.

22 Chas. II. c. 4.

imported from beyond the sea." These goods were, therefore, subject to both Customs and Excise. At that time home-made spirits were hardly known.

There was, throughout, a tendency to keep Customs and Excise as distinct branches of Revenue; and, to summarise changes made in the spirit duty up to Pitt's Consolidation Act of 1787, the following table of *Excise* duties may be given:—

Date.	Brandy and other Strong Waters.		Rum or Spirits from British Plantations in America.		
	Single Spirit per Gallon.	Double Spirit per Gallon.	Single Spirit per Gallon.	Double Spirit per Gallon.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1660	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	12 Chas. II. c. 23.
1660	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	12 Chas. II. c. 24.
1692	1 2	1 8	1 2	1 8	4 Wm. & M. c. 3.
1694	1 8	2 8	1 8	2 8	5 Wm. & M. c. 20.
1705	3 8	6 8	3 8	6 8	4 Anne, c. 6.
1733	4 8	8 8	3 8	6 8	6 Geo. II. c. 17.
1760	5 8	10 8	4 8	8 8	33 Geo. II. c. 9.
1762	6 2	11 8	4 8	8 8	2 Geo. III. c. 5.
1766	6 8	12 8	4 8	8 8	6 Geo. III. c. 47.
1787	4 3	8 1	3 7	6 8	27 Geo. III. c. 13.

Pitt fixed the *Customs* on foreign spirits as follows:— 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

		s.	d.
Arrack imported by the East India Company . . .	gallon	0	9
Brandy, of any country or place .	,,	0	9
Citron water	,,	5	8
Geneva	,,	0	5
Rum of British American colonies	,,	0	5
,, of foreign countries . .	,,	0	7
Usquebaugh	,,	2	10
Hungary water, visney and rosa solis	,,	2	10
Other spirits	,,	2	10

and all these were subject also to heavy duties of Excise (*see* previous table).

The table opposite shows the rates of duty, Customs and Excise, in *Great Britain* upon foreign spirits from 1789 to 1800, and also the quantities charged with duty, the population, and the Revenue.

During the French War the duties on spirits were in confusion, but were raised to a high figure. The official report says that the following may be taken as the duties on *foreign* spirits at the opening of the 19th century:—

—	Great Britain.		Ireland.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Imported Brandy, per imperial gallon	11	3¾	7	2¼
" Geneva, " "	11	2½	7	2¼
" Rum from British Colonies	9	0½	6	8¾

The duty on brandy rose in 1813 in Great Britain to 1*l.* 5*s.* 1¼*d.*, and in 1814 it was 17*s.* 3*d.* in Ireland. At that time, as Ireland was regarded for importation of spirits to England as "foreign," home spirits were as much an item of the Customs tariff as foreign spirits. For many years there was much trouble in adjusting the British and the Irish duties, and the Commission on the Revenue of 1823 reported that fraudulent practices were open and shameless in Ireland and Scotland, but that England could claim no exceptional virtue. On the English coast smuggling was carried on so as to injure both the Revenue and the morals of the people. In 1823 the duty on *foreign* spirits in England was 1*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*, and at the suggestion of the Commissioners the duty was equalised throughout the United Kingdom. Throughout this period the duty on *home-made* spirits was much lower; in 1811 it was equal to 10*s.* 2¾*d.*, in 1825 it was only 7*s.*, and in 1845 it was only 7*s.* 10*d.* in England, 3*s.* 8*d.* in Scotland, and 2*s.* 8*d.* in Ireland. During this period also rum, as a colonial spirit, enjoyed a preferential rate; and in 1823, when traffic between the British Isles became a coasting trade, the duty on colonial rum was

4 Geo. IV. c. 72.

DUTY ON FOREIGN SPIRITS—GREAT BRITAIN—1789 TO 1800.[1]

Year.	Population.	Quantities retained for Home Consumption.		Rates of Duty.								Net *Revenue* of Customs and Excise.
				Customs.			Excise.		Total.			
		Brandy, Geneva, &c.	Rum.	Brandy.	Geneva.	Rum.	Brandy and Geneva.	Rum.	Brandy.	Geneva.	Rum.	
		Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	Wine Gallon. s. d.	£
1789	9,363,000	2,002,626	2,160,183	0 9	0 9	0 5	4 3	3 7	5 0	5 0	4 0	952,393
1790	—	2,225,405	2,274,533	0 9	0 9	0 5	4 3	3 7	5 0	5 0	4 0	1,001,416
1791	10,131,000	1,949,448	2,505,472	0 9	0 9	0 5	5 1	4 3	5 10	5 10	4 8	999,481
1792	—	1,984,822	1,812,108	0 9	0 9	0 5	5 1	4 3	5 10	5 10	4 8	1,008,098
1793	—	1,557,876	2,202,133	0 9	0 9	0 5	5 1	4 3	5 10	5 10	4 8	1,002,976
1794	—	1,667,721	2,590,365	0 9	0 9	0 5	5 11	4 11	6 8	6 8	5 4	1,100,504
1795	—	949,606	2,468,818	0 9	0 9	0 5	6 9	5 7	7 6	7 6	6 0	957,512
1796	—	1,237,188	1,885,706	0 9	0 9	0 5	6 9	5 7	7 6	7 6	6 0	1,049,611
1797	—	1,669,787	2,122,047	0 $9\frac{18}{20}$	0 $9\frac{18}{20}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	7 7	6 3	8 $4\frac{18}{20}$	8 $4\frac{18}{20}$	6 $8\frac{1}{2}$	1,317,520
1798	—	1,521,179	1,712,512	1 $0\frac{3}{20}$	0 $11\frac{3}{20}$	0 $7\frac{6}{20}$	7 7	6 3	8 $7\frac{3}{20}$	8 $6\frac{3}{20}$	6 $10\frac{6}{20}$	1,305,937
1799	—	1,618,855	2,076,586	1 $0\frac{3}{20}$	0 $11\frac{3}{20}$	0 $7\frac{6}{20}$	7 7	6 3	8 $7\frac{3}{20}$	8 $6\frac{3}{20}$	6 $10\frac{6}{20}$	1,423,961
1800	—	2,172,618	2,622,837	1 $0\frac{3}{20}$	0 $11\frac{3}{20}$	0 $7\frac{6}{20}$	8 5	6 11	9 $5\frac{3}{20}$	9 $4\frac{3}{10}$	7 $6\frac{6}{20}$	1,895,276

[1] At this period the Wine Gallon was the legal measure of capacity for wines and spirits. The Wine Gallon contained 231 cubic inches, while the Imperial Gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches.

only 13*s.* 11½*d.* for the United Kingdom as against 1*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* on foreign spirits. In 1826 the duty on rum was lowered to 8*s.* 6*d.* In 1846 the complaint of West India planters that rum was penalised to aid home spirits was attended to. At that time the duty on rum was 9*s.* 4*d.*, on British spirits 7*s.* 10*d.* in England, 3*s.* 8*d.* in Scotland, and 2*s.* 8*d.* in Ireland. In 1847 Parliament gave relief to rum, and differentiated again in Scotland and Ireland, making the duties in England 7*s.* 10*d.* on home-made, 15*s.* on brandy, and 8*s.* 7*d.* on rum; while in Scotland these figures were respectively 3*s.* 8*d.*, 15*s.*, and 4*s.* 5*d.*, and in Ireland 2*s.* 8*d.*, 15*s.*, and 3*s.* 5*d.* Next year, however, the rates were altered as follows:—

6 Geo. IV. c. 111.

—	Home-made Spirits.		Brandy.		Rum.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
England . .	7	10	15	0	8	2
Scotland . .	3	8	15	0	4	0
Ireland . .	2	8	15	0	3	0

But in 1855 the duty on rum was equalised in England and Scotland at 8*s.* 2*d.*, Ireland being charged 6*s.* 4*d.*, while foreign spirit was left unaltered. In Mr. Gladstone's Budgets of 1852 and 1853 began the steps by which the duties were assimilated ultimately throughout the United Kingdom. In 1860 a general Spirits Act was passed for the United Kingdom, and in July the duty was raised to 10*s.* In 1860—1 the rates were alike for the United Kingdom at 10*s.* 2*d.* per proof gallon for rum, 10*s.* 5*d.* for brandy and Geneva, and 10*s.* for home spirits.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 114.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 129.

In 1890 Mr. Goschen imposed an extra 6*d.* per gallon on both home-made and foreign spirits for local taxation purposes. This is known as the "Whiskey money." A similar addition of 6*d.* was imposed in 1894—5 and withdrawn in 1895—6, making the spirit duty 10*s.* 10*d.* per gallon for foreign and 10*s.* 6*d.* for home-made. In 1900—1 Sir M. H. Beach, for South African War purposes, reimposed another 6*d.*, leaving the duty at 11*s.* 4*d.* and 11*s.* per

gallon for foreign and home-made spirits respectively; and the duty remains at these rates. Spirits imported in bottles were made in 1899 to pay 1*s.* a gallon extra, making 12*s.* 4*d.* 62 & 63 Vict. c. 9, s. 3.

Two or three points remain to be noticed briefly. "Proof" spirit is defined by the Act of 1818 as that which at 51° Fahr. is shown by "Sikes'" hydrometer to weigh exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ parts of an equal measure of distilled water. In other words, proof spirit consists of a mixture of 49·24 parts by weight of pure alcohol and 50·76 parts by weight of distilled water, the mixture being at a temperature of 51° Fahr. 58 Geo. III. c. 28.

It will be observed that an advantage of 4*d.* is now allowed to home-made spirits; and this is instead of the 2*d.* which was allowed up to 1850, when distillers complained that the 2*d.* was not sufficient to recompense them for the cost of distilling under Excise supervision. They were allowed 5*d.*, therefore, which is accounted for by the thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as follows:— 23 Vict. c. 22. 23 Vict. c. 22.

	d.
Compensation for duty on foreign grain .	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Prohibition against brewing and distilling at the same time	1
Against distillers mixing wort in separate vessels while in process of fermentation .	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Loss of duty on rectification and flavouring spirits in separate premises . . .	1
Colouring matter in foreign spirits . .	2
Total . . .	5

But the corn duty was abolished finally in 1869, and the assessment of duty on coloured and sweetened spirits improved, so that in 1881 this surtax on foreign spirits was reduced from 5*d.* to 4*d.* In 1902 representations were made by Saml. Young, M.P., to Sir M. H. Beach which resulted in a readjustment of this surtax, so that the 2*d.* and 4*d.* which were allowed by the Acts of 1885 and 1895 were made into 3*d.* and 5*d.* per gallon on imported spirits *other than* rum or brandy. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51. 58 & 59 Vict. c. 16.

To facilitate the use of spirits in the arts, manufactures, and for experiment and fuel, it is now permitted, by the Acts of 1902 and 1906, to take spirits without payment of duty, except that in the case of *foreign* spirit the surtax, or the difference between the Customs and Excise duty, must be paid. This surtax is not payable on imported methylic alcohol. This concession as a whole must be enjoyed according to the terms of the Revenue Act, 1906, and the rules made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under the Act of 1902.

2 Ed. VII. c. 7, s. 8. 6 Ed. VII. c. 20, ss. 1 to 4.

How imposed now.

Customs (on *imported* spirits).

44 & 45 Vict. c. 12. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 8. 62 & 63 Vict. c. 9. 63 Vict. c. 7. 2 Ed. VII. c. 7. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13.	Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Payments and Allowances.) Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
	III. Spirits and Articles containing Spirit:	£ s. d.	Proof Gallons.	£	£	£	
	Enumerated spirits:—						
	Brandy	11 4 the proof gallon	2,095,897	1,187,561	1,157,215	52,357	—
	Additional duty on brandy imported in bottles . .	,,	—	22,957			
	Rum	11 4 ,,	4,292,817	2,432,517	2,324,813	107,302	—
	Additional duty on rum imported in bottles . .	1 0 ,,	—	8			
	Imitation rum . . .	11 5 ,,	12,209	6,970	6,678	306	—
	Additional duty on imitation rum imported in bottles	1 0 ,,	—	15			
	Geneva	11 5 ,,	403,923	230,549	230,390	10,090	—
	Additional duty on Geneva imported in bottles . .	1 0 ,,	—	10,120			
	Unenumerated spirits:						
	Sweetened, tested . . .	11 7 ,,	82,668	47,334	48,625	2,059	—
		being 11*s.* 5*d.* spirit duty; and 2*d.* for sugar duty (689*l.*).	—	—			
	Additional duty on sweetened spirits imported in bottles . .	£ s. d. 1 0 the proof gallon.	—	3,695			
	Not sweetened, tested . .	11 5 ,,	386,176	220,435	210,621	9,653	120
	Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits not sweetened, provided such spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, tested	11 5 ,,	23,887	13,633	13,735	597	—
	Additional on above spirits, imported in bottles . .	1 0 ,,	—	713			
	Carried forward .						

Customs (on *imported* spirits)—*continued.*

Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Rate of Duty, Tax, or Impost.	Quantities or Amounts Taxed.	Gross Receipts derived therefrom.	Net Receipts (*i.e.*, Gross Receipts after deducting Payments and Allowances).		
				Exchequer Revenue.	Local Taxation Revenue.	Isle of Man Revenue.
	£ s. d. the proof gallon	Proof gallons	£	£	£	£
III. SPIRITS, &c.—*continued.*						
Brought forward . .						
British and foreign mixed .	11 0 ,,	55	30	29	1	—
Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested . . .	16 4 the liquid gallon.	Liquid Gallons. 4,445	3,608	3,433	147	—
Perfumed spirits.	18 1 ,,	38,133	34,452	34,612	1,428	—
Additional duty on perfumed spirits imported in bottles.	1 0 ,,	—	1,658			
Spirits for use in art or manufacture	5 the proof gallon.	Proof Gallons. 3,119	65	65	—	—
Spirit samples		—	1,512	1,512	—	—
Allowance on foreign spirits for the manufacture of industrial methylated spirits, or for use in art or manufacture (6 Ed. VII., c. 20) . .	3 ,,	—	Deduct 12	Deduct 12	—	—
Chloral hydrate	1 4 the lb.	Lbs. 19,343	1,290	1,290	—	—
Chloroform	3 3 ,,	298	48	45	—	—
Collodion	1 6 3 the gallon.	Gallons. 6	8	8	—	—
Ether, acetic	1 11 the lb.	Lbs. 2,809	269	269	—	—
,, butyric	16 5 the gallon.	Gallons. 643	528	527	—	—
,, sulphuric	1 7 5 ,,	64	88	18	—	—
Ethyl bromide	1 1 the lb.	Lbs. 102	5	5	—	—
,, chloride	16 5 the gallon.	Gallons. 171	140	140	—	—
,, iodide	14 3 ,,	3	2	2	—	—
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used . . .	3 the lb.	Lbs. 6,373	80	80	—	—
Spirit in confectionery containing chocolate . . .	—	—	204	204	—	—
Spirit in confectionery :—						
Hard	½d. the lb. (7,473 lbs., included with quantity of confectionery, hard, at 4s. 2d.)	—	15	15	—	—
Soft	½d. the lb. (1,733 lbs., included with quantity of confectionery, soft, at 3s.).	—	4	4	—	—
	Total of III. .	. .	4,220,501	4,034,323	183,940	120

Excise (on *home-made* spirits).

23 & 24 Vict. c. 129.
43 & 44 Vict. c. 24.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 42.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 8.
58 & 59 Vict. c. 16.
62 & 63 Vict. c. 9.
63 Vict. c 7.
7 Ed. VII. c. 13.

At proof strength, per imperial gallon . . . 11s.

NET RECEIPT OF REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION.

Revenue.

Year.	Foreign.		Home-made.		Total.
	Exchequer.	Local Taxation.	Exchequer.	Local Taxation.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1896—7	4,318,192	209,238	16,013,412	803,072	21,343,914
1897—8	4,299,961	208,427	16,396,726	822,181	21,727,295
1898—9	4,236,160	205,346	17,109,273	857,869	22,408,648
1899—1900	4,898,930	234,988	19,335,360	967,787	25,437,065
1900—1	4,769,763	218,668	19,206,690	917,314	25,114,435
1901—2	4,581,520	209,652	17,647,421	843,358	23,281,971
1902—3	4,739,781	215,949	18,164,359	868,937	23,989,026
1903—4	4,458,182	203,715	17,815,142	852,676	23,329,715
1904—5	3,822,196	174,929	17,306,983	828,948	22,133,056
1905—6	3,724,357	170,511	16,953,179	812,174	21,660,221
1906—7	4,032,402	184,660	16,932,363	812,762	21,962,107
1907—8	4,133,024	180,148	17,705,793	810,838	22,829,803

The figures for local taxation Revenue from *foreign* spirits include the local taxation Revenue from *foreign beer;* but those amounts from foreign beer were but small, *e.g.*, 1906—7, local taxation Revenue from foreign beer = 720*l.*

Consumption.—*Proof Gallons of Spirit Consumed in the United Kingdom.*

Year (March 31).	Population (Estimated).	Home-made Spirits.		Colonial and Foreign Spirits.		Total Gallons per Head.
	(Millions.)	Gallons (Millions).	Per Head (Gallons).	Gallons (Millions).	Per Head.	
1896—7	39·59	32·12	·81	8·28	·20	1·01
1897—8	39·98	32·89	·82	8·25	·21	1·03
1898—9	40·38	34·33	·85	8·12	·20	1·05
1899—1900	40·77	38·71	·95	9·30	·23	1·18
1900—1	41·15	36·70	·89	8·65	·21	1·10
1901—2	41·55	33·74	·81	8·29	·20	1·01
1902—3	41·96	34·76	·83	8·55	·20	1·03
1903—4	42·37	34·10	·80	8·06	·19	·99
1904—5	42·79	33·15	·77	6·91	·16	·93
1905—6	43·22	32·48	·75	6·73	·16	·91
1906—7	43·65	32·51	·74	7·29	·17	·91
1907—8	44·10	32·50	·74	7·15	·16	·90

CHAPTER XI.

THE WINE DUTY.

THIS is the oldest branch of the Revenue. Under the heads of prisage, butlerage and tunnage these charges on wine are found in some of our oldest extant records of the public income, the Sovereign's revenue. "Prisage" was ancient in the days of Edward I., as may be seen from the language of a statute—"ancient prises due and accustomed: as of wines and other goods." Prisage was levied in kind, and was single or double. Single prisage was one dolium or tun (252 gallons) from a cargo exceeding 10 tuns; double prisage was two tuns from a cargo of 20 tuns or more. It was held in 1713, in the Court of Exchequer in Edinburgh, that prisage was not due in Scotland, being an hereditary right of the Sovereigns of England, while the Act of Union subjected Scotland to statutory duties of Customs. Freemen of the City of London, burgesses of Southampton and Chester, and Barons of the Cinque Ports were also free from prisage. Just as prisage was called *antiqua custuma*, so "Butlerage" was known as *nova custuma*, and was leviable on merchant strangers only. By the *Carta Mercatoria*, Edward I. allowed foreign traders to pay a composition of 2*s*. for every tun of wine imported, and this was called "Butlerage." In later times, by patents, kings granted the duties of prisage and butlerage to some of their subjects; and a report of 1785 on the Public Accounts recommended that the duties should be re-vested in the Crown and the patents purchased from the grantees. By an Act of 1803, power was afforded, by a commutatory annuity on the Consolidated Fund, to acquire the interest of individuals in the duties of prisage and butlerage in England and Wales. Those

28 Ed. I. c. 2.

31 Ed. I.

43 Geo. III. c. 156.

individuals were found to be his Majesty in the Duchy of Lancaster, the Prince of Wales in the Duchy of Cornwall, the Duke of Beaufort in Swansea and Chepstow in the Principality of Wales, the Marquis of Bute in Cardiff, and the Duke of Grafton in all other ports of England. The rights of the Duke of Ormond in Ireland for prisage and butlerage was purchased in 1810 for 199,384*l.*; those of the Duke of Grafton in England for an annuity of 6,870*l.* by an Act of 1806, and the annuity has been redeemed since; those of the Prince of Wales by a payment from the Consolidated Fund in 1825 of 27,000*l.*; while those of the Duke of Lancaster appear annually as a charge on the Consolidated Fund of 803*l.*

50 Geo. III. c. 101.
46 Geo. III. c. 79.
49 Geo. III. c. 98.
5 Geo. IV. c. 78.
43 Geo. III. c. 156.
2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 84.

The origin of "tonnage" and "poundage" is connected with the guarding of the seas. Some have referred to Saxon times in this connection, but a classic reference to this history will be found in the preamble to the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage in the 16th Chas. I. The tonnage duty took its name from the ton or tun, a cask containing 252 gallons, in which French and Levantine wines were imported in the middle ages. It was 2*s.* per ton in the first place (see the statutes of 1373), and afterwards 3*s.* and 6*s.* for "sweet" wines. The various Acts of tonnage and poundage found in our history arose probably from the grant of *Carta Mercatoria* to foreign merchants in 1303. Tonnage was like to the *Carta Mercatoria*, and involved 2*s.* per ton on all wine imported into the kingdom, and granted also "upon wares and merchandise of different sorts which cannot easily be put to a certain rate of custom" 3*d.* in the pound "on every twenty shillings estimation and value." This last tax remained until quite modern times, under the name of "petty custom." Further information on the duties on wine down to the Restoration may be found in Forester's "Digest" and in "Hall on the Customs."

16 Chas. I. c. 8.
47 Ed. III.
31 Ed. I.
2 Hen. VI.
18 Hen. VI.
1 Rich. II.
5 & 6 Anne, c. 27.

With the Restoration in 1660 came the consolidation

12 Chas. II. c. 4.

of the Customs; and the subsidy of tonnage for wines and the additional duty were as follows:—

	Subsidy.		Additional Duty.	
	£	s.	£	s.
Gascoigne and French wines brought into the Port of London, the ton, to pay	4	10	3	0
Brought into all other ports, to pay	3	0	3	0
Rhenish wines brought into any port, the awme	1	0	0	10
Muscadels, Malmsies and other wines of the Levant brought into the ports of London, Bristol or Southampton, the butt or pipe .	2	5	2	0
Brought into all other ports, to pay	1	10	2	0
Sacks, Malagaes, Maderaes, Romneys, Hollocks, Bastards, Tents and Alicants brought into the port of London, the pipe or butt, to pay	2	5	2	0
Brought into all other ports, to pay	1	10	2	0
Portugal and Maderaes brought into the port of London, the butt or pipe, to pay	2	5	1	10
Brought into all other ports, to pay	1	10	1	10

"Merchant strangers" to pay 30*s.* more than natives, including 20*s.* formerly paid as Southampton duties to the king. On Muscadels and Malmsies the "stranger" was still to pay 10*s.* for every butt or pipe "to the use of the town of Southampton." That "stranger," moreover, was still to pay "the ancient duty of butlerage"—2*s.* on every ton. Wines landed at out ports and afterwards brought to London must pay the full duty due in the port of London. This higher duty in London was abolished only in 1803. At the Restoration also provision was made both for the prevention of "mingling" wines and the regulation of the sale of wines by retail.

43 Geo. III. c. 68.
12 Chas. II. c. 25.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, to calculate

the duty on a cask of wine was so complicated a task that only officials could do so. Burrow's Book of Rates, 1774, will show this. For 1784 the following were the duties on one ton of 252 gallons:—

	£	s.	d.	
Old subsidy . . .	3	19	$2\frac{8}{20}$	French wine
New ditto . . .	3	19	$2\frac{8}{20}$	,,
$\frac{1}{3}$ Subsidy . . .	1	6	$4\frac{16}{20}$	,,
$\frac{2}{3}$ Subsidy . . .	2	12	$9\frac{12}{20}$	,,
Additional duty . .	2	12	$9\frac{12}{20}$	,,
Coinage	0	10	0	,,
Impost	7	0	$9\frac{12}{20}$	,,
New impost . . .	8	0	0	,,
£25 per ton . . .	25	0	0	,,
New duty, 1745 . .	8	0	0	,,
New duty, 1763 . .	8	0	0	,,
New duty, 1778 . .	8	8	0	,,
New duty, 1780 . .	8	0	0	,,
	87	9	$2\frac{8}{20}$	
Additional impost, 1779 .	4	7	$5\frac{10}{20}\frac{2}{5}$	,,
Additional impost, 1782 .	4	7	$5\frac{10}{20}\frac{2}{5}$	,,
Total duties, 1784 .	£96	4	$1\frac{8}{20}\frac{4}{5}$	

And there were many other rates in the case of Portugal, Spanish and Rhenish wines, not to mention a variety of other small charges, such as leakage, and the differences of charge between out ports and London. From this intolerable state of things Pitt's great Act of 1787 gave much relief by an enormous simplification, though the result would appear very complex from our present-day outlook. The Act discriminated wines imported in British and foreign ships; into the port of London and into other ports; wines from Portugal, Spain, and others from those from "the European dominions of the French King"; and above all wines were made subject to the duties of Excise imposed by the same Act.

27 Geo. III. c. 13.

Ten shillings per ton of wine for "coinage" (there was

also 20s. per ton on "brandy wines and strong waters") in the charges on wine in those days reminds one of the fact that 18 Chas. II., c. 5, directed that these "coinage duties" should be kept apart to defray the expenses of the Mint. It was Pitt's Act of 1787 which left these "coinage duties" undistinguished. The "Southampton duty," to which reference has been made, was swept away by the same Act. It should be observed also that up to 1825 not only were wines subject to these Customs duties treated of here, but to Excise duties also, which, like the Customs duties, were differentiated according to the country of production. The Act of 1787, after a treaty with France, left the duties on wine at:—

18 Chas. II. c. 5.

27 Geo. III c. 13.

	£	s.	d.	
Customs	29	8	0	into London on French wine
,,	25	4	0	other ports ,,
,,	4	4	0	additional, if in foreign ship on French wine
Excise	17	17	0	payable before landing on French wine
Customs	19	12	0	into London on Portugal, Madeira or Spanish
,,	16	16	0	into other ports on Portugal, Madeira or Spanish
,,	2	16	0	additional, if in foreign ship on Portugal, Madeira or Spanish
Excise	11	18	0	payable before landing on Portugal, Madeira or Spanish

and Rhenish, German and Hungary wines paid 4*l.* 4*s.* more at any port than French wines paid in London. In 1789 the total duty on French wine per wine gallon[1] was 3*s.* 9*d.*, of which 2*s.* 4*d.* was Customs and 1*s.* 5*d.* Excise. In 1805 the *Excise* rose to the following rates, owing to the French War:—

French wine, 6*s.* 2½*d.*; Portugal, Madeira, Spanish,

[1] The wine gallon was any vessel containing 231 cubic inches and no more. The modern imperial gallon is 277·274 cubic inches.

Anne, c. 27.

4*s.* 2*d.*; Cape and other sorts, 4*s.* 2*d.* In 1863 these Excise rates were:—

French, 11*s.* 2½*d.*; Portugal, Madeira, Spanish and others, 4*s.* 2*d.*; but Cape 1*s.* 4⅔*d.* per wine gallon. In 1814 the Excise duty on French wine was reduced to 6*s.* 2½*d.*, and the duties remained unaltered until their transfer to the Customs in 1825.

The total duties (Customs and Excise) upon wines during the last-mentioned years were, per imperial gallon (in Ireland Customs only):—

—	French.				Portugal.			
	Great Britain.		Ireland.		Great Britain.		Ireland.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1805	13	8½	8	9 6/10	9	1¼	5	10½
1813	19	8½	14	1⅜	9	1¼	7	11¾
1814	13	8½	13	8½	9	1¼	9	1¼

From the 5th July, 1814, the rates in Great Britain and Ireland became the same; but there were differential rates of duty according to country of origin up to the year 1860.

The year 1825 saw Mr. Robinson making great changes in the wine duties to encourage consumption, which was not satisfactory. Duties in future were to be reduced, made to be customs only, and to be charged according to the *imperial* gallon. All the wine duties save Cape (2*s.* 5*d.*) and French (7*s.* 2½*d.*) were made 4*s.* 9¾*d.* per imperial gallon. In 1831 the differential duties were abandoned, with the exception of the Cape (at 2*s.* 9*d.*), and the rest were all fixed at 5*s.* 6*d.* In 1840 an addition of 5 per cent. was made to the duties, making them severally 2*s.* 10 13/20*d.* and 5*s.* 9 6/20*d.*; and so they remained until 1860. Until 1831 French wine, which was alcoholically among the lightest, was saddled with the highest duty. The system of charging wine by the ton, since the institution of tonnage and poundage, gave way only in

6 Geo. IV. c. 13.
1 & 2 Wm. IV. c. 30.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.

1860, in Mr. Gladstone's celebrated Budget, which embodied Article 6 of Cobden's Treaty with France, and *inter alia* introduced an alcoholic test as the basis of the duties. That celebrated Treaty provided for duties from 1st April, 1861:—

23 & 24 Vict. c. 22.

	Per Gallon. s.	d.
Wine, less than 15 deg. proof spirit (Sikes' hydrometer) not more than	1	0
Wine, from 15 deg. to 26 deg. proof spirit (Sikes' hydrometer) not to exceed . .	1	6
Wine, from 26 deg. to 40 deg. proof spirit (Sikes' hydrometer) not to exceed . .	2	0

and wine in bottles not to exceed a duty of 2*s.* per gallon. The House of Commons meanwhile sanctioned a wine duty for all foreign wines of 3*s.* per gallon, and left wine from British possessions with a duty of 2*s.* $10\frac{3}{20}$*d.* per gallon as before. But in August, consequent on the increase of the spirit duty from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.*, Mr. Gladstone increased the duties on the stronger kinds, as follows:—

23 & 24 Vict. c. 22.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 110.

Less than 18°.		26°.		40°.		45°.		In bottles, under 40°.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	1	9	2	5	2	11	2	5

In 1862 Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons that inquiries had satisfied him that 26 deg. marked the difference between natural light wines and a heavy class of wine, and the duties were then fixed at 1*s.* per gallon under 26 deg., and 2*s.* 6*d.* under 42 deg., while 3*d.* per gallon was charged for every degree beyond the 42 deg., bottled wines being subject to the same rates. Not more than 10 per cent. of proof spirit may be used in fortifying wine in bond, nor any wine fortified in bond beyond 40 per cent. of proof spirit. In 1866 the wine duty, whether the wine was in wood or bottle, was equalised

29 & 30 Vict. c. 36.

according to Article 4 of the Treaty with Austria of December, 1865. So the duties remained until 1886, when after a treaty in April with Spain the limit of the alcoholic scale, on the lower half, was raised from 26 deg. to 30 deg. proof spirit, the "most favoured nation" treatment being accorded to all other nations. In 1888, Mr. Goschen for a few months charged a higher duty on bottled wines according to a scale passing from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 20*s.* on a dozen bottles of wine according to capacity from half a pint to two quarts. This was an *additional* duty; but in June that scale was withdrawn and 2*s.* 6*d.* the gallon extra imposed on wine imported in bottle; but should the market value of the wine not exceed 15*s.*, the extra duty was to be reduced to 1*s.* per gallon. This *ad valorem* element of the Customs Wine Duty Act, 1888, was not easy in practical working, and in 1892 a duty of 2*s.* per gallon on sparkling wine in bottles, in addition to the duties according to alcoholic strength, took its place. Finally, the long story of the wine duties comes to an end with the enaction by Sir M. H. Beach in 1899 of our present scale of duties, viz.:—

49 & 50 Vict. c. 41.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 8.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 14.

55 & 56 Vict. c. 16.

Wine Duties imposed now.

62 & 63 Vict. c. 9, s. 2.

	s.	*d.*
Wine—not exceeding 30 deg. of proof spirit, the gallon	1	3
exceeding 30 deg. but not exceeding 42 deg., the gallon	3	0
and for every degree, or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty, the gallon . .	0	3
Sparkling wine in bottle, an *additional* duty, the gallon	2	6
Still wine in bottle, an *additional* duty, the gallon	1	0

and in this section the word "wine" includes lees of wine, but the word degree does not include a fraction of the next degree.

Net Receipt of Revenue and Consumption.—The wine revenue is now drawn wholly from a Customs charge, and the figures of the yield, together with those of the consumption, for recent years are as follows:—

Year (March 31).	Net Duty Paid.	Home Consumption.
	£	Gallons.
1898	1,325,372	15,780,400
1899	1,399,100	16,543,414
1900	[1] 1,729,540	16,587,393
1901	1,488,453	15,816,097
1902	1,449,687	15,202,369
1903	1,523,856	15,281,246
1904	1,335,792	13,872,444
1905	1,185,508	11,934,608
1906	1,175,789	11,890,749
1907	1,238,172	12,278,440
1908	1,177,494	12,124,446

[1] Wine duty increased this year. The figures of consumption are for the calendar year previous to the closing financial year given. The downward tendency of consumption cannot be overlooked, and that while our population has been growing steadily.

GLUCOSE AND SACCHARIN DUTIES.

1 Ed. VII. c. 7, s. 5.

These were imposed in 1901 in connection with the imposition of the Customs duty on sugar.

Duties now imposed.

Excise.—On *glucose* made in Great Britain or Ireland—

		s.	d.
Solid, the cwt.		2	9
Liquid, the cwt.		2	0
On *saccharin* (including substances of a like nature made in Great Britain or Ireland), the oz. .		1	3
A manufacturer requires also an annual *licence* for glucose, or saccharin, or invert sugar, of . .	£1	0	0

A drawback is allowed on exportation equal to the duty imposed.

NET REVENUE FROM GLUCOSE.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	United Kingdom.	
			Total revenue.	Quantity.
	£	£	£	Cwts.
1901—2	57,893	6,597	64,490	548,218
1902—3	79,961	8,642	88,603	667,833
1903—4	76,325	6,300	82,625	622,319
1904—5	82,121	4,446	86,567	659,790
1905—6	82,481	7,016	89,497	671,306
1906—7	93,895	7,466	101,361	826,582
1907—8	113,823	6,856	120,679 (Excise)	1,052,769

No glucose was manufactured in Ireland.
See also CUSTOMS, p. 44, and LICENCES, p. 86.

NET REVENUE FROM SACCHARIN.

	England.				
	1903—4.	1904—5.	1905—6.	1906—7.	1907—8.
Quantity.	14,496 oz.	170,778 oz.	210,302 oz.	247,677 oz.	223,562 oz.
Net duty.	£906	£10,674	£13,144	£15,480	£13,831 (Excise)

No saccharin was manufactured in Scotland or Ireland.
For glucose and saccharin *see also* the chapter on "Sugar," p. 45.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGER DUTY.

The *Railway Passenger Duty* is imposed on all passenger fares in Great Britain exceeding the rate of 1*d.* per mile. It does not apply to Ireland.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, ss. 2, 4—7, sch.

How imposed now.—Urban traffic, 2 per cent.; other traffic, 5 per cent. Fares not exceeding the rate of 1*d.* a mile are exempt from duty; but fares for return or periodical tickets are exempt only where the ordinary fare for the single journey for the class of carriage does not exceed that rate.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 33, s. 13. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 34, s. 7.

NET REVENUE FROM RAILWAY PASSENGER DUTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£	£	£
1896—7	251,153	21,030	272,183
1897—8	266,780	21,144	287,924
1898—9	287,399	21,576	308,975
1899—1900	305,316	22,844	328,160
1900—1	308,152	23,062	331,214
1901—2	324,661	25,202	349,863
1902—3	345,278	24,270	369,548
1903—4	334,537	24,447	358,984
1904—5	330,843	24,048	354,891
1905—6	329,295	24,129	353,424
1906—7	332,929	23,713	356,642
1907—8	321,684	23,377	345,061

THE CHICORY DUTY.

How imposed now.—On all chicory grown in the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 20, s. 5. Raw or kiln dried, the cwt. . . .	12	1

NET RECEIPT OF DUTY.

—	1904—5.	1905—6.	1906—7.	1907—8.
Quantity .	2,398 cwts.	2,271 cwts.	1,711 cwts.	1,390 cwts.
Net Duty .	£1,449	£1,447	£986	£761

See also "CUSTOMS," p. 28.

COFFEE MIXTURE LABELS

Are used to prevent adulteration, and are issued by the Inland Revenue Department. The duty is paid by these labels, and *is a halfpenny on every quarter pound*, and each packet of such a mixture must have a label attached to it.

NET REVENUE FROM COFFEE MIXTURE LABELS.

—	1904—5.	1905—6.	1906—7.	1907—8.
No. of labels ½*d.* .	330,326	300,977	310,660	356,900
,, 1*d.* .	384,286	331,653	263,662	285,778
Net Duty . . .	£2,290	£2,017	£1,746	£1,924

See also "CUSTOMS," p. 28.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

TAXES.

CHAPTER XII.

THE LICENCE DUTIES.

BOTH historically and in consequence of the allotment of the proceeds of the greater number of these duties since 1888, the licence duties form a chapter of the story of the King's Revenue which lacks nothing in importance and interest.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 41, s. 20. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 50, ss. 20, 21. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 51. 59 & 60 Vict. c. 36, s. 8 (2). 61 & 62 Vict. c. 37, ss. 58, 76 (1).

Historically the duties levied from the dealers in and sellers of wine, beer and spirits are closely connected with the Customs and Excise duties on these articles (see pp. 68, 52 and 58).

The alehouse of the middle ages was distinguished from the tavern, which was the winehouse. One of the earliest restrictions on the establishment of alehouses was in an Act of 1495, in Henry VII.'s time, for the suppression of games, when power was given to two justices to "reject the common selling of ale." Much in the same circumstances and for similar purposes was an Act passed in 1503. The Act against tippling was passed in 1552. With these Acts do we seem to find the origin of the licensed victuallers or publicans in England. The Lord Keeper Bacon suppressed a large number of alehouses in the City and Southwark and Westminster in 1575; and there were Acts against "tippling" in the days of James I., as in 1606. Regulation of alehouses was accompanied

11 Hen. VII. c. 2.

5 & 6 Ed. VI. c. 25.

4 Jas. I. c. 5.

9 Anne, c. 23, s. 23. by fiscal laws, and in 1710 1*s.* was imposed on the licensed victualler's annual magisterial licence, to be collected by means of a stamp. This, in 1756, was increased to 1*l.* 1*s.* by Lyttelton. Pitt in 1784 added 10*s.*; and subsequently the duty became 2*l.* 2*s.*, which was the sum confirmed by the Stamp Act of 1804. In 1808 Perceval made the duty one of Excise, and the victualler was required to produce annually his magisterial licence to the Revenue officer, and take out a Revenue licence at 2*l.* 2*s.* In 1815, at the close of the French War, Vansittart doubled the duty, but next year the principle of graduating according to rating was introduced; the scale was: under 15*l.* = 2*l.* 2*s.*; under 20*l.* = 3*l.* 3*s.*; and above 20*l.* = 4*l.* 4*s.* This scale was modified by Robinson in 1824 into, under 20*l.* = 1*l.* 1*s.*, and above 20*l.* = 3*l.* 3*s.*; the effective control being left with the justices. The duty on beer was repealed in 1830, and *Excise* licences at 2*l.* 2*s.* issued to beerhouses, the sale of beer, ale, porter, cider and perry by retail being covered by them. No magisterial leave was required for this. Brewers, dealers, and licensed victuallers were not affected by this Act, which established the "Tom-and-Jerry shops." Experience was adverse to the Act, and in 1834 a distinction was made between "on" and "off" houses. The "on" licences were made 3*l.* 3*s.*, with a 10*l.* rating qualification; the "off" licences were reduced to 1*l.* 1*s.* Five per cent. were added by Baring to these charges in 1840; and the Act required "the real resident holder and occupier of the dwelling house to be licensed." The Act also recognised the "Swankey shops," which were houses where beer at 1½*d.* the quart was sold without a licence under an order of the Treasury of 9th November, 1830. But in 1861 licences were required for the "Swankey shops," and 5*s.* had to be paid, but without any rating qualification or leave from justices. In 1863 another licence was devised, that of a beer-dealer, who paid 1*l.* and 5 per cent., and was allowed to sell in large quantities for consumption off the premises. But the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, reversed this,

29 Geo. II. c. 13.

44 Geo. III. c. 98.

48 Geo. III. c. 143.

56 Geo. III. c. 113.

5 Geo. IV. c. 54.

11 Geo. IV. 1 Wm. IV. c. 64.

11 Geo. IV. 1 Wm. IV. c. 51, s. 22.

4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 85.

3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.

3 & 4 Vict. c. 61, s. 62.

24 & 25 Vict. c. 21.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 33, s. 1.

32 & 33 Vict. c. 27.

and beer sellers and dealers were required to obtain the leave of the justices before taking out licences. In 1870 the following licences were issued:—(*a*) Licensed victuallers, for a house under 20*l.* per annum, 1*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.*, and without a spirit licence, 3*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.*; for a house 20*l.* or upwards, 3*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.* All these were for the sale of beer on or off the premises. (*b*) Beerhouse, 3*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.*, for the sale of beer, cider and perry in a retail quantity "on" or "off." (*c*) Beershop, 1*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.*, but *not on* the premises. (*d*) The table beer licences for beer not exceeding 1½*d.* a quart, 5*s.* (*e*) Beer-dealer's additional licence, 1*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.*, to sell beer in smaller quantities than those authorised by a dealer's licence. Besides these, licences were issued to canteen keepers, to theatres and halls, and to passenger boats, at 1*l.* 1*s.* Then came the Inland Revenue Act of 1880, when a new licence was created enabling a licensed victualler to sell spirits, beer, and any other alcoholic liquor. This was a graduated scale (s. 43), and see p. 89. Another licence met the case of those who would sell beer and wine, and was for 4*l.* "on" and 3*l.* "off" the premises. For beer only the licence was made 3*l.* 10*s.* "on" or "off"; and the "beershop" licence, for "off" only, and the beer-dealer's additional licence 1*l.* 5*s.* For reference to beer-dealers' licences, *see* pp. 88—9.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 33, s. 2.

43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.

Brewers, or the common brewer, have been prominent in England since Plantagenet times. The first licence tax on them seems to be that of 1784, when brewers of "table beer" were required to pay 1*l.* for an annual licence, and brewers of strong beers to pay on the following scale (in *thousand barrels*):—

44 Geo. III. c. 98.

1	2	5	7·5	10	20	30	40	upwards
30s.	£2	£5	£7 10s.	£10	£20	£30	£40	£50

A "beginner" was allowed to take a licence at a small rate, and pay up afterwards. These duties were made

5 Geo. IV. c. 54, s. 2.

heavier in 1815. In 1824 brewers of "table beer" were put under a scale from 10*s.* to 2*l.* Then in 1830, when the duty on beer was repealed, brewers were required to pay a malt duty. In 1840 these rates were raised by Baring by 5 per cent. The duty on hops was abolished in 1862, and the duties on brewers increased until 1880, when the duty on beer was re-imposed, and a brewer's licence of 1*l.* imposed.

43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.

Taverns where *wine* was sold were required to obtain magisterial licence in 1553. Licences remained in force as long as the authority thought fit. In 1613 an Act against monopolies in general reserved the prerogative of the King regarding licences, &c. At the Restoration the revenue from wine licences was reserved to the King. The licences were for twenty-one years. The King alienated this revenue afterwards, and it was re-vested in the Crown at the cost of the hereditary revenue. A stamp licence of 4*s.* was charged for the sale of wine in 1710; but this did not touch three privileged taverns of St. Albans. In 1757, the Wine Licences Commission being abolished, wine licences were enacted: for retail 5*l.*; for beer and wine (1*l.* for the beer, and 4*l.* for the wine); and where spirits, beer and wine were retailed (there being 2*l.* for the spirits and 1*l.* for the beer) only 2*l.* was charged for the wine licence. These charges were additional to the 4*s.* of 1710. Soon after it was made necessary to have "letters up," *i.e.*, to have over the door—"Licensed to Sell Wine." In 1790 these licences were transferred to the Excise. In 1792, alehouse regulations being amended, wine sellers were required to be licensed victuallers, and to be under magisterial regulation as were the sellers of beer and ale. The double duties of 1815 were taken off in 1824, except that for retailing wine as a separate business. This last in 1825 was made into a *dealer's* licence at 10*l.*, not to be consumed on the premises. From this date the licence duties were uniform for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Baring added 5 per cent. to the duties in 1840. From 1825 to 1860 the sale of wine was limited to "dealers"

17 Ed. VI. c. 5.
21 Jac. I. c. 3, s. 12.
12 Chas. II. c. 23 & 24.
5 Chas. II. c. 13.
22 & 23 Chas. II. c. 26.
2 Anne, c. 23, s. 23 et 30 Geo. II. c. 19.
32 Geo. II. c. 19.
30 Geo. III. c. 38.
26 Geo. II. c. 31.
29 Geo. II. c. 12.
32 Geo. III. c. 59.
6 Geo. IV. c. 81.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 33.

and to licensed victuallers, but in 1860, after Cobden's treaty with France, licences were issued to confectioners and restaurant keepers, and to grocers (but not for consumption on the premises in this last case). The refreshment licence cost 3*l.* 3*s.* for a house under 50*l.*, and 5*l.* 5*s.* for that value and upwards. The grocer's licence for a shop under 50*l.* annual value was 2*l.* 2*s.*, and for shops of higher value 3*l.* 3*s.* In 1869 the Excise was prohibited from issuing licences under the Act of 1860 without a magistrate's permit. Since 1875 wine licences have covered the sale of sweets or British-made wines, mead or metheglin. In 1876, where a publican does not sell spirits the licence was reduced from 4*l.* 8*s.* 2¼*d.* to 2*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* A publican's licence must be for beer *and* wine, and not for wine only. In 1880 came the combined, or "full" licence, for spirits, beer and wine, and also the beer and wine licence, this last being 4*l.* "on" and 3*l.* "off"; and refreshment-house licences were made 3*l.* 10*s.*, and wine-shop bottle licence 2*l.* 10*s.* For the licences for sweets, etc., *see* the list, p. 88.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 27.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 23, s. 9.

43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.

A licence for selling *cider* and *perry* in quantities of 4½ gallons is not required, but to retail them in a lesser quantity a licence costing 1*l.* 5*s.* is necessary. It is good for "on" or "off"; a justice's licence is required by the Inland Revenue officers.

The sale of *spirits* was first restricted in 1701, when sellers were required to get a justice's licence like keepers of alehouses. Next year shopkeepers were allowed to sell spirits without a licence, but "tippling" in the houses was forbidden. The "Geneva" Act was passed in 1729. It was the first Act to tax retailers of spirits, and compelled every retailer of less than a gallon to take out an annual licence of 20*l.*, and prohibited hawking spirits in the streets. Also that year the retailer was required to get a justice's licence. The Geneva Act was repealed in 1733, as it discouraged distilling from corn. As drunkenness increased at once, Jekyll's Act was passed in 1836. To sell less than two gallons was declared to be to retail, and the licence was

12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 11, s. 18.

1 Anne, s. 2 c. 14.

2 Geo. II. c. 17.

2 Geo. II. c. 28.

6 Geo. II. c. 17.

9 Geo. II. c. 23.

made 50*l.* annually. Evasion became common, and spirits were sold by "persons unseen, but hid behind some wainscot, curtain, partition, or otherwise concealed," so that an occupier was made the retailer of spirits, and liable to a fine, for selling without licence, of 100*l.* The suppression of spirit drinking having failed, the Act of 1743 imposed moderate licence duties and magisterial control. The Excise issued spirit licences at 1*l.* to public-houses and coffee-houses only. Retailing was to sell on the premises, or less than a pint off the premises; but this last was raised to two gallons the next year. "Honest reputable distillers" were dissatisfied, and in 1747 a licence was created at 5*l.*, which enabled them to sell in small quantities "off the premises" and without any justice's licence. There was an increase of "tippling," and in 1751 the duty on spirits was raised, distillers were forbidden to retail spirits, and the price of licence to retail spirits was raised from 1*l.* to 2*l.* In 1779, 1781, and 1782 there were increases of 5 per cent. granted in these Excise licence duties to meet the expenses of the American War of Independence, so making the spirit duty 2*l.* 6*s.* In 1787 Pitt made the charge an ascending scale according to annual value of the publican's house.

10 Geo. II. c. 17.
11 Geo. II. c. 26.
16 Geo. II. c. 8.
17 Geo. II. c. 17.
20 Geo. II. c. 39.
24 Geo. II. c. 40.
19 Geo. III. c. 25.
21 Geo. III. c. 17.
22 Geo. III. c. 66.
27 Geo. III. c. 30.

SPIRIT LICENCE DUTY.

Annual value	under £15	£20	£25	£30	£40	£50	upwards
Licence	£4 14*s.*	£5 2*s.*	£5 10*s.*	£5 18*s.*	£6 6*s.*	£6 14*s.*	£7 2*s.*

And a licence was available only for a single set of premises. These charges were raised by 50 per cent. in 1815 by Vansittart, but in the following year the first two items were fixed at 5*l.* 5*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* After reductions by Robinson in 1824, there was in 1825 the application of the licence duties throughout the United Kingdom in the Excise Licences Consolidation Act, when the scale was

55 Geo. III. c. 30.
56 Geo III. c. 113.
6 Geo. IV. c. 81.

made much less severe, especially in the lower ranges; but the licences were to be granted only to victuallers holding an Excise licence to retail beer, and the loss of the justice's licence to involve the loss of both licences. In 1834 these duties were increased again by Althorp by nearly 50 per cent., but the following year Spring-Rice exempted retailers consuming not more than 50 gallons yearly, and the additional duties were repealed in 1836. Then came Baring's extra 5 per cent. in 1840, and the duties of 1825 so augmented continued to be charged until 1880.

4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 75.
5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 39.
6 & 7 Wm. IV. c. 72, s. 9.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.

In 1880 Mr. Gladstone, as part of his great operation in regard to duties from alcoholic drinks, created a new licence for retailers of spirits throughout the United Kingdom to cover the sale of all alcoholic liquor—spirits, wine, sweets, beer, cider, and perry. The scale was considerably higher than the old, and is what is known as the "full" licence chargeable to-day (*see* the list on p. 89).

43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 40, 44.

Spirit merchants who are not retailers were licensed by Pitt in 1784 at 5*l.* annually, which was doubled in 1815 by Vansittart. By Baring's 5 per cent. extra in 1840 the duty became 10*l.* 10*s.* Foreign liqueur sellers were licensed in 1845, an Excise licence at 2*l.* 2*s.* being issued permitting without any further authority the sale of such liqueurs in bottles of any size and capacity. In 1861 there issued a new licence to *dealers*, permitting the sale of any quantity not less than a quart bottle, or foreign liqueurs in bottles, by paying 3*l.* 3*s.* in addition to the wholesale licence.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 121, ss. 9, 11.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 21.

(For miscellaneous licences, *see* list of *Licences now in Force*, pp. 86—94).

Licences now in Force.

The following is the list of licences now in force as issued by the Inland Revenue department, supplemented by a few notes:—

EXCISE LICENCES.

Table showing the Rates of Licence Duties in Force during the year 1908—09.

Description of Licence.	Part of the United Kingdom to which the Licence applies.	—		Rate of Duty.	—
Licences, the Proceeds of which are assigned to the Exchequer.					
				£ s. d. Annual.	
Brewers of beer for sale . . .	United Kingdom . .	—		1 0 0	43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, s. 10
		Annual Value of House occupied.			
		Exceeding. £	Not exceeding. £		
Other brewers:—					
Brewing solely for their own domestic use.	,,	—	8	Exempt.	
		8	10	0 4 0	Exempt from beer duty.
		10	15	0 9 0	
		15	—	0 4 0	Liable also to beer duty.
Brewing for their own domestic use, or for consumption by farm labourers employed by them in the actual course of their labour or employment.	,,	—	8	0 4 0	Exempt from beer duty.
		8	10	0 4 0	
		10	—	0 4 0	Liable also to beer duty.
Spirits—distillers	,,	—		10 10 0	*See* note[1].
,, rectifiers and compounders .	,,	—		10 10 0	*See* note[1].
,, methylated spirit makers .	,,	—		10 10 0	*See* note. Distillers and rectifiers may methylate spirits without this licence.
,, methylated spirit retailers .	,,	—		0 10 0	*See* note[1].
Glucose, saccharin or invert sugar manufacturers.	,,	—		1 0 0	
Stills or retorts kept or used by persons other than licensed distillers, rectifiers, or compounders of spirits, or vinegar makers.	,,	—		0 10 0	*See* note[1].

Passenger boats, sale of intoxicating liquors and tobacco on.	"	—	5 0 0	9 Geo. IV., c. 47. 4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 75, s. 10. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 45—6.
			One day.	
" " " "	"	—	1 0 0	
			Annual.	
Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers :— If the unmanufactured tobacco received in the year ended 5th July does not exceed 20,000 lbs.	"	—	5 5 0	6 Geo. IV., c. 81, ss. 2, 26. 9 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 1. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 18, ss. 9, 10.
Exceeds 20,000 lbs. and does not exceed 40,000 lbs.	"	—	10 10 0	
Exceeds 40,000 lbs. and does not exceed 60,000 lbs.	"	—	15 15 0	
Exceeds 60,000 lbs. and does not exceed 80,000 lbs.	"	—	21 0 0	
Exceeds 80,000 lbs. and does not exceed 100,000 lbs.	"	—	26 5 0	
Exceeds 100,000 lbs. . . .	"	—	31 10 0	And a surcharge (if necessary) within 10 days after the 5th July to make up the above rates, according to the quantity of tobacco entered or brought in for manufacture within the year or period ended 5th July for which the licence was granted.
Beginners	"	—	5 5 0	
Medicine, patent—makers or vendors of	Great Britain . .	—	0 5 0	42 Geo. III., c. 56. 44 Geo. III., c. 98. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 56. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 23.

NOTE 1.—Beginners commencing in the second third, or fourth quarter of the year are charged respectively three-fourths, one-half, or one-fourth of the annual rate.

EXCISE LICENCES—*cont.*

Table showing the Rates of Licence Duties in force during the year 1908—09.

Description of Licence.	Part of the United Kingdom to which the Licence applies.	—	Rate of Duty.	—
Licences, the Proceeds of which are assigned to the Exchequer—cont.				
			£ s. d. Annual.	
Playing cards, sellers of, who are also makers.	United Kingdom . .	—	1 0 0	*See* note [1]. 7—8 Vict. c. 25.
Vinegar makers for sale . . .	,,	—	1 0 0	52 & 53 Vict. c. 7.
British wines or sweets or made wines—manufacturers of.	,,	—	1 0 0	Licence duty imposed from 6th July, 1906, by sect. 7 (1) of Revenue Act, 1906. 6 Ed. VII. c. 20, s. 7.
Licences, the Proceeds of which are assigned in England and Scotland to the Local Taxation Accounts, and in Ireland to the Exchequer.				
Beer dealers	United Kingdom . .	—	3 6 1	*See* note [1].
,, additional to retail.—Off	England and Ireland .	—	1 5 0	*See* note [1].
Sweets, dealers	United Kingdom . .	—	5 5 0	*See* note [1].
Spirits, dealers	,, . .	—	10 10 0	*See* note [1].
,, additional to retail foreign liqueurs.—Off.	,, . .	—	2 2 0	*See* note [1].
,, additional to retail spirits.—Off.	England . . .	—	3 3 0	*See* note [1].
Wine dealers	United Kingdom . .	—	10 10 0	*See* note [1].
Beer retailers.—On	,, . .	Without regard to value of premises	3 10 0	*See* notes [1] and [2].
			Daily.	
,, On.—Occasional .	,, . .	Not exceeding three days.	0 1 0	
			Annual.	
,, Grocers.—Off . .	Scotland. . . .	Premises under value of £10 per annum.	2 10 0	*See* note [1].
,, ,, . .	,, . . .	£10 and upwards .	4 4 0	*See* note [1].

Beer and wine retailers.—Off	England.	—	1 5 0	*See* note [1].
" " On	United Kingdom	—	4 0 0	*See* notes [1] and [2].
" " Off	England and Ireland	—	3 0 0	*See* note [1].
Cider retailers.—On or off	England.	—	1 5 0	On, see notes [1] and [2]. Off, *see* note [1]. But no licence is required for sale by licensed beer retailers, or for sale of not less than 4½ gallons for consumption off the premises.
Table beer retailers.—Off	United Kingdom	—	0 5 0	*See* note [1].
Spirit retailers (*i.e.*, publicans) including beer and wine.	"	Premises under £10 annual value.	4 10 0	*See* notes [1] and [2]. For hotels (where the annual value of the premises used for public house purposes does not exceed £25) and for theatres the maximum charge is £20, and for restaurants £30. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 40—3.
		£10 and under £15	6 0 0	
		15 " 20	8 0 0	
		20 " 25	11 0 0	
		25 " 30	14 0 0	
		30 " 40	17 0 0	
		40 " 50	20 0 0	
		50 " 100	25 0 0	
		100 " 200	30 0 0	
		200 " 300	35 0 0	
		300 " 400	40 0 0	
		400 " 500	45 0 0	
		500 " 600	50 0 0	
		600 " 700	55 0 0	
		700 and upwards	60 0 0	

NOTE 1.—Beginners commencing in the second, third, or fourth quarter of the year are charged respectively three-fourths, one-half, or one-fourth of the annu rat

NOTE 2.—Reductions are made for closing on Sundays, and for early closing on week days.

EXCISE LICENCES—*cont.*

Table showing the Rates of Licence Duties in force during the year 1908—09.

Description of Licence.	Part of the United Kingdom to which the Licence applies.	—	Rate of Duty.	—
Licences, the Proceeds of which are assigned in England and Scotland to the Local Taxation Accounts, and in Ireland to the Exchequer.—cont.				
			£ s. d.	
Spirit retailers—Occasional licences .	United Kingdom . .	For a period not exceeding six days . For a further licence for a period (not exceeding six days nor less than four days) immediately succeeding the former period, or only separated therefrom by a Sunday or holiday, the duty shall not exceed 10s.	Daily. 0 2 6	Not required in Scotland for sale at lawful fairs in certain cases.
Spirit retailers, grocers (off), including beer.	Scotland . . .	Premises under £10 annual value.	Annual. 4 4 0	16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, s. 8.
		£10 and under £20	5 5 0	
		20 „ 25	9 9 0	*See* note [1].
		25 „ 30	10 10 0	
		30 „ 40	11 11 0	
		40 „ 50	12 12 0	
		50 and upwards .	13 13 0	

Spirit retailers, grocers.—Off . .	Ireland	Premises under £25 annual value.	9 18 5		35 & 36 Vict. c. 94.
		£25 and under £30	11 0 6		*See* note [1].
		30 " 40	12 2 6		
		40 " 50	13 4 7		
		50 and upwards .	14 6 7		
Sweets retailers (not publicans).—On or off.	United Kingdom . .	—	1 5 0		On, *see* notes [1] and [2]. Off, *see* note [1].
Wine retailers.—On	England and Ireland .	—	3 10 0		*See* notes [1] and [2]. All wine retail licences include the sale of sweets.
			Daily.	Annual.	
" On.—Occasional .	" .	Not exceeding three days.	0 1 0		
" (Shops).—Off. .	" .	—		2 10 0	*See* note [1].
" Grocers.—Off . .	Scotland . . .	—		2 4 1	*See* note [1].
Refreshment houses	England and Ireland .	Premises under £30 annual value.		0 10 6	*See* note [1].
" "	" .	£30 and upwards .		1 1 0	*See* note [1]. 6 Geo. IV. c. 81. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 90. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.
Tobacco and snuff dealers or sellers .	United Kingdom . .	—		0 5 3	
			Daily.	Annual.	
" " " occasional	" .	Not exceeding three days . . .	0 0 4		Exemption in favour of certain dogs belonging to shepherds, farmers, and others. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 5. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 15.
[3] Dogs	Great Britain . .	Six months of age or over.		0 7 6	
Guns, to use or carry. . . .	United Kingdom . .	—		0 10 0	33 & 34 Vict. c. 57.
Game licences (to kill) . . .	" .	Whole year . .		3 0 0	£2 charged for a licence for first or second part year. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 90.

NOTE [1].—Beginners commencing in the second, third, or fourth quarter of the year are charged respectively three-fourths, one-half, or one-fourth of the annual rate.

NOTE [2].—Reductions are made for closing on Sundays and for early closing on week days.

NOTE [3] Dogs in Ireland pay 2s. licence duty, and 6d. for certificate, and the money is applied to county purposes, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 50.

EXCISE LICENCES—*cont.*

Table showing the Rates of Licence Duties in force during the year 1908—09.

Description of Licence.	Part of the United Kingdom to which the Licence applies.	—	Rate of Duty.	—
Licences, the Proceeds of which are assigned in England and Scotland to the Local Taxation Accounts, and in Ireland to the Exchequer—cont.				
			£ s. d.	
			Annual.	
			Each licence.	
Game licences (to kill) occasional .	United Kingdom . .	For 14 consecutive days.	1 0 0	46 & 47 Vict. c. 10.
			Annual.	
" " gamekeepers[1] . .	Great Britain. . .	—	2 0 0	
" " " . .	Ireland	—	3 0 0	£2 charged for first or second part year.
Game dealers	United Kingdom . .	—	2 0 0	23 & 24 Vict. c. 90.
Establishment licences. Male servants	Great Britain . .	—	0 15 0	32 & 33 Vict. c. 14.
Establishment licences. Carriages	" . . .	With four or more wheels, and fitted to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, or by mechanical power.	2 2 0	£1 1s. is charged where the carriage is first kept or used on or after 1st October in any year. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 8.
Establishment licences. "	" . . .	With four or more wheels, and fitted to be drawn by one horse or mule only.	1 1 0	10s. 6d. do.
Establishment licences. "	" . . .	With less than four wheels.	0 15 0	7s. 6d. do.
Establishment licences. " (Hackney) . . .	" . . .	—	0 15 0	7s. 6d. do.

Establishment licences—*cont.*	" Motors or vehicles drawn by motors.[2]	" . . .	For every motor or vehicle drawn by a motor which is liable to duty as a carriage or as a hackney carriage an additional duty, viz.:—			
			If the weight of the motor or vehicle exceeds 1 ton unladen and does not exceed 2 tons unladen.	2	2	0
			Exceeds 2 tons unladen and does not exceed 5 tons unladen.	3	3	0
	Armorial bearings . . .	" . . .	Painted on or affixed to a carriage	2	2	0
	"	" . . .	Otherwise worn or used.	1	1	0
Appraisers		United Kingdom . .	46 Geo. III., c. 43 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76 27 & 28 Vict. c. 56	2	0	0
Auctioneers.		" . .	8 & 9 Vict. c. 15 .	10	0	0

	59 & 60 Vict. c. 36, s. 8.
	32 & 33 Vict. c. 14.
	Not required by holders of the £2 2s. licence.
	May act as house agents without further licence.
	May act as appraisers or house agents without further licence.

[1] Chargeable also as male servants.
[2] A motor, or a vehicle drawn by a motor, that weighs not more than a ton or upwards of five tons unladen, exclusive of weight of water, fuel or accumulators, is not liable to the additional duty.

EXCISE LICENCES—*cont.*

Table showing the Rates of Licence Duties in force during the year 1908—09.

Description of Licence.	Part of the United Kingdom to which the Licence applies.	—	Rate of Duty.	—
Licences, the Proceeds of which are assigned in England and Scotland to the Local Taxation Accounts, and in Ireland to the Exchequer—cont.				
			£ s. d. Annual.	
House agents	United Kingdom . .	24 & 25 Vict. c. 21 .	2 0 0	May act as appraisers without further licence.
Hawkers	,, . .	51 & 52 Vict. c. 33 .	2 0 0	
Plate dealers	,, . .	To trade in or sell gold above 2 dwts. and under 2 ozs., or silver above 5 dwts. and under 30 ozs. in one article.	2 6 0	30 & 31 Vict. c. 90. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 8.
,, ...	,, . .	Gold 2 ozs. or upwards, silver 30 ozs. or upwards in one article.	5 15 0	*See* note [1].
,, who are also pawnbrokers.	,, . .	—	5 15 0	
,, who are also refiners of gold or silver.	,, . .	—	5 15 0	
Pawnbrokers	,, . .	—	7 10 0	35 & 36 Vict. c. 93.

NOTE [1].—Beginners commencing in the second, third, or fourth quarter of the year are charged respectively three-fourths, one-half, or one-fourth of the annual rate.

NET REVENUE FROM LICENCE DUTIES (UNITED KINGDOM).

—	To the Exchequer.	To Local Taxation.	Total.
	£	£	£
1896—7	240,866	3,635,790	3,876,656
1897—8	243,217	3,694,365	3,937,582
1898—9	246,915	3,799,051	4,045,966
1899—1900	249,439	3,840,400	4,089,839
1900—1	250,257	3,886,249	4,136,526
1901—2	252,695	3,972,044	4,224,739
1902—3	253,152	4,006,328	4,259,480
1903—4	253,312	4,029,764	4,283,076
1904—5	253,188	4,074,377	4,327,565
1905—6	253,201	4,111,612	4,364,813
1906—7	255,890	4,162,888	4,418,778
1907—8	—	—	4,412,578

The number of vendors of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom (omitting brewers for sale and makers of British wine), in 1906—07 was 222,394, of whom 180,090 were in England and Wales, 18,469 in Scotland, and 23,835 in Ireland. The net receipt of duty from these licenses (included in the above table) was, from England and Wales, 1,859,608*l.*; from Scotland 191,769*l.*; from Ireland 167,913*l.*; or a *total* of 2,219,290*l.* for the United Kingdom.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Year ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.
1896—7	189,278	18,924	25,500	233,702
1897—8	190,845	19,167	25,330	235,342
1898—9	192,051	18,893	25,583	236,527
1899—1900	192,604	18,771	25,679	237,054
1900—1	190,511	18,707	25,511	234,729
1901—2	191,975	18,831	25,252	236,058
1902—3	191,197	18,742	24,764	234,703
1903—4	186,675	18,945	24,551	230,171
1904—5	184,805	19,401	24,119	228,325
1905—6	182,550	18,824	24,027	225,401
1906—7	180,090	18,469	23,835	222,394
1907—8	177,206	18,170	23,255	218,631

These numbers include those in the following two tables, but not those referring to brewers and British wine makers.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE NUMBERS OF LICENCES ISSUED TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITS (PUBLICANS) IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1906—07.

Annual Value of the Premises.	Annual Rate of Licence Duty.	Numbers of Licences Issued.[2]										
		1896—7.	1897—8.	1898—9.	1899—1900.	1900—1.	1901—2.	1902—3.	1903—4.	1904—5.	1905—6.	1906—7.
Under £10	£4 10s.[1]	9,173	9,277	8,763	8,816	8,859	8,814	8,680	8,302	8,250	8,117	8,056
£10 and under £15	£6[1]	7,493	7,429	6,614	6,677	6,594	6,353	6,237	5,737	5,735	5,668	5,586
£15 ,, £20	£8[1]	11,707	11,448	9,748	9,854	9,729	9,229	8,998	8,080	8,153	8,063	7,899
£20 ,, £25	£11[1]	8,874	8,776	8,425	8,328	8,290	7,909	7,799	7,494	7,354	7,330	7,200
£25 ,, £30	£14[1]	6,268	6,227	6,168	6,093	6,009	5,890	5,984	5,834	5,773	5,814	5,763
£30 ,, £40	£17[1]	9,161	9,042	9,452	9,287	9,250	9,402	9,328	9,334	9,194	9,136	9,084
£40 ,, £50	£20[1]	7,030	7,071	7,229	7,219	7,246	7,329	7,308	7,422	7,404	17,403	7,437
£50 ,, £100	£25[1]	14,401	14,612	15,715	15,614	15,798	16,117	16,370	16,815	16,715	6,801	16,999
£100 ,, £200	£30[1]	8,430	8,564	9,382	9,402	9,517	9,728	9,858	10,344	10,393	10,413	10,509
£200 ,, £300	£35[1]	2,899	2,890	3,321	3,394	3,443	3,629	3,700	3,994	3,941	3,939	3,987
£300 ,, £400	£40[1]	1,318	1,417	1,653	1,704	1,743	1,877	1,908	1,991	2,009	2,003	2,064
£400 ,, £500	£45[1]	654	734	864	914	955	1,013	1,056	1,137	1,120	1,110	1,126
£500 ,, £600	£50[1]	360	422	490	510	532	662	640	717	709	703	679
£600 ,, £700	£55[1]	217	249	328	337	353	394	418	433	443	420	413
£700 and upwards	£60[1]	563	657	811	867	887	1,002	1,005	1,056	1,046	1,011	971
Hotels of the value of £50 and upwards.	£20	2,250	2,180	2,158	2,146	2,115	2,076	2,040	2,005	1,983	1,975	1,965
Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards.	£20	205	216	229	240	239	251	247	262	263	266	276
Restaurants of the value of £400 and upwards.	£30	6	9	10	11	11	11	8	7	6	7	5
Part-year licences.	—	337	360	602	388	324	333	347	538	344	308	291
Total	—	91,346	91,580	91,962	91,801	91,894	92,019	91,931	91,502	90,835	90,487	90,310[3]

[1] "Six day" or "early closing" licences are granted at six-sevenths of the graduated rates here shown, and where the licence embraces both "six day" and "early closing" the rate is reduced to five-sevenths.

[2] The numbers of occasional licences are not here included.

[3] The number of retailers (publicans) in the United Kingdom for 1907—08 was 89,493.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE NUMBERS OF OCCASIONAL LICENCES ISSUED TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITS (PUBLICANS), IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1906—07.

Duration of Licence.	Rate of Licence Duty.	Numbers of Occasional Licences Issued.										
		1896—7.	1897—8.	1898—9.	1899—1900.	1900—1.	1901—2.	1902—3.	1903—4.	1904—5.	1905—6.	1906—7.
	s. d.											
One day . . .	2 6	30,447	30,077	28,490	27,398	25,236	26,474	25,638	23,523	23,689	22,655	21,303
Two days . . .	5 0	2,853	2,664	2,802	2,740	2,460	2,521	2,436	2,302	2,205	2,056	2,031
Three days . . .	7 6	927	907	895	957	811	812	786	801	705	776	753
Four days . . .	10 0	667	642	654	611	626	631	630	630	534	555	571
Five days . . .	12 6	194	204	175	194	163	179	152	177	170	167	161
Six days . . .	15 0	434	377	395	356	304	336	365	307	366	351	350
A further period, not exceeding six days .	10 0	120	100	91	73	74	56	113	59	84	55	116
Total . .	—	35,672	34,941	33,502	32,329	29,674	31,009	30,120	27,799	27,753	26,615	25,285[1]

[1] The number of these licences issued during 1907—08 was 24,266.

TOBACCO—HOME GROWN.

1 & 2 Wm. IV. c. 13.
7 Ed. VII. c. 3.

The prohibition of growing tobacco in the United Kingdom has now been withdrawn, so far as regards Ireland, by the Redmond Act of 1907. The net receipts of Revenue from home grown tobacco in 1906—7 was 2,113*l.*

Excise duties on *Tobacco* grown in *Ireland* from 1st January, 1909:—

	Per Pound. s.	d.
Manufactured — Cavendish or negro-head — manufactured in bond .	3	10
Unmanufactured—Containing 10 pounds or more of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof	2	10
Containing less than 10 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof	3	2

8 Ed. VII. c. 16.

An annual licence to be taken out by every person growing, cultivating or curing tobacco in Ireland, of *five shillings.*

8 Ed. VII. c. 10.

An Act to permit tobacco-growing in Scotland was passed recently—1908 (Morton's Act).

CHAPTER XIII.

THE STAMP DUTIES.

THE term Stamp Duties is used here in a restricted sense. Other branches of the Revenue are paid by means of stamps, such as some of the duties on inheritance; but in this place the term implies those duties on deeds, instruments, and other documents, chiefly, by means either of an impressed or adhesive stamp—a branch of the Revenue of much importance and historical interest.

The Stamp Duty is said to have been copied from a tax of this nature in force in Holland since 1624. It was used in France in 1651 and by Colbert in 1671—3. These duties were known in England between 1670 and 1680, and were charged on deeds enrolled, on Crown and other grants. The first general Stamp Act in England was that of 1694, which formed a Board of Commissioners of Stamps, who administered a series of stamps, viz., 40s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d. and 1d. on certain instruments of paper or parchment described in the Act. After the Union with Scotland the stamp duties became applicable to Great Britain. The Act of 1714 imposed stamp duties on many articles, such as soap and paper. The efforts of Lord North to finance the American War of Independence made the stamp duties famous, and from 1757 to 1782 many changes were made in them. In 1782 North imposed duties upon bills of exchange and promissory notes, which were exempted in the original Act. The Coalition Ministry also raised the stamp duties considerably, and imposed a tax on all receipts for money. Then came the French War, and Pitt imposed additional duties. Up to this time the length of the parchment and the number

22 & 23 Chas. II. c. 9.

12 Anne, Stat. II. c. 9

22 Geo. III. c. 33.

23 Geo. III. c. 49.

of words in a "folio" were prescribed, so that a tax on deeds had reference to their length. Pitt advanced in 1797 to an *ad valorem* scale for personalty according to the amount of the transaction involved, but he failed to pass a similar duty on the transfer of property. The duties were again increased on Pitt's return to power in 1804, and an *ad valorem* scale introduced for mortgages, and for the transfer of stock or shares in any company, society, or corporation, except the Bank, South Sea, East India, or Government stock. The years following was a time of consolidation of duties, which process, it was complained, always meant raising the duties. The chief Consolidation Act was Vansittart's of 1815, which left the matter so that Chitty says:—"Every species of written or printed document, necessary for carrying on the business of mankind, had now been drawn within the grasp of the stamp laws." The stamps then yielded 2,811,393*l*. Robinson relieved the pressure of the stamps on law proceedings in 1824. The duties on receipts were reduced in 1833 by Lord Althorp. Peel in 1842 gave reductions on bills of lading and charter-parties, but while leaving Ireland free from income tax, equalised the stamp duties for the United Kingdom. In 1850 Sir Chas. Wood, after much agitation, could not apply the principle of per centages to conveyances on sale, settlements of money, mortgages and bonds; but there were other alterations of a minor character. Gladstone, in 1853, in his great Budget, applied the penny postage system to the duty on receipts. Instead of the series of receipt stamps according to the amount to be received, he substituted a penny adhesive or other stamp; and a penny stamp was also imposed on all drafts for the payment of money irrespective of the amount. The penny duty was imposed on script certificates also, and there were several other alterations. Several minor alterations were made in 1854, 1855 and 1856, and again in 1858. In 1860 Gladstone reduced the duty on agreements from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 6*d*., but extended it to apply to smaller transactions. From this time to 1870

37 Geo. III. c. 90.
44 Geo. III. c. 98.
48 Geo. III. c. 149.
55 Geo. III. c. 184.
5 Geo. IV. c. 41.
3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 23.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 82.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 97.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 59.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 63.
23 & 24 Vict. cc. 5 and 127.

many alterations were made, but the most important was that of 1870, when a consolidated Stamp Act was possible, which until 1891 was the basis of our present system of stamp duties. That Act also provided several important alterations in the duties. In 1870 the duties yielded 3,168,465*l*. Several alterations were made in the next few years, and in 1881 the penny adhesive stamp was made both a postage and a revenue stamp, the proceeds being divided between the Inland Revenue and the Post Office. In 1891 the stamp duties were placed in a still better, more comprehensible position by Mr. Goschen, who caused two measures to be passed, the one "the Stamp Duties Management Act," and "the Stamp Act, 1891," by which the code of stamp duties is now determined and managed (with some alterations of several details in the meantime).

33 & 34 Vict. c. 97.

44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 38.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 39.

The stamp duties may be regarded in four divisions:—

I. A tax on bills of exchange and promissory notes.
II. A penny tax on receipts, cheques, drafts, etc.
III. Taxes on transactions relating to property, such as sales, settlements of money, leases, and securities for money.
IV. Taxes on deeds and other instruments.

(but see pp. 102—115).

Under the Revenue Act, 1906, a uniform duty of 10*s*. is chargeable from 1st October, 1906, on an award in England or Ireland, and on an Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland, in lieu of the duties chargeable under the Stamp Act, 1891.

6 Edw. VII. c. 20.

By the Budget Bill of 1908, Mr. Asquith reduced, from 1st January, 1909, the duty on marine policies of insurance on *voyage* policies from 3*d*. to 1*d*. per 100*l*.

8 Edw. VII. c. 16.

For revenue from *fee stamps* received by various Government departments, *see* p. 209.

STAMP DUTIES.

The Rates of Stamp Duties now in Force.

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION of any person—			
In England :—			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law:			
If previously admitted as such in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Scotland :—			
As an Advocate :—			
If previously admitted as a Barrister-at-Law in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Ireland :—			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law:			
If previously admitted as such in England, or as an Advocate in Scotland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
To be a member of either of the four Inns of Court in England, or a student of the Society of King's Inns in Dublin	25	0	0
In England or Ireland :—			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	25	0	0
In Scotland :—			
(1.) As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet:			
If he has previously paid the sum of 60*l.* for duty upon his articles of clerkship	25	0	0
If he has been previously duly admitted as a law agent to practice before a Sheriff Court	30	0	0
In any other case	85	0	0
(2.) As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court:			
If he has previously paid the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* for duty upon his articles of clerkship	54	17	6
In any other case	55	0	0
As a Fellow of the College of Physicians in England, Scotland, or Ireland	25	0	0
As a burgess, or into any corporation or company, in any city, borough, or town corporate, in England or Ireland.			
In respect of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, or, in Ireland, in respect of being engaged in any trade, mystery, or handicraft	1	0	0
Upon any other ground	3	0	0
As a burgess, or into any corporation or company in any burgh in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or STATUTORY DECLARATION	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for a lease or tack, or for any letting. *See* LEASE OR TACK.			
AGREEMENT (under hand) on deposit of Deeds. *See* MORTGAGE (EQUITABLE).			
ALLOTMENT. *See* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee, and APPOINTMENT in execution of a power of any property, etc., by any instrument not being a will	0	10	0
APPOINTMENT of a Gamekeeper. *See* DEPUTATION.			
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION.			
Where the amount of the appraisement does not exceed 5*l.*	0	0	3
Exceeds 5*l.* and does not exceed 10*l.*	0	0	6
,, 10*l.* ,, ,, 20*l.*	0	1	0
,, 20*l.* ,, ,, 30*l.*	0	1	6
,, 30*l.* ,, ,, 40*l.*	0	2	0
,, 40*l.* ,, ,, 50*l.*	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION—*continued.*			
Exceeds 50*l.* and does not exceed 100*l.*	0	5	0
,, 100*l.* ,, ,, 200*l.*	0	10	0
,, 200*l.* ,, ,, 500*l.*	0	15	0
,, 500*l.*	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of	0	2	6
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of a Company under The Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict., c. 89, s. 16), to be stamped as a deed	0	10	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission—			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	80	0	0
As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet in Scotland	60	0	0
As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court in Scotland	0	2	6
Whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles, and not having completed his service, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose:			
Where the duty upon the previous articles was 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
ASSIGNMENT or ASSIGNATION.			
By way of security, or of any security. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
Upon a sale, or otherwise. *See* CONVEYANCE.			
ATTORNEY, LETTER, or POWER of. *See* LETTER of ATTORNEY.			
WARRANT of. *See* WARRANT OF ATTORNEY.			
AWARD in England or Ireland, and AWARD or DECREET ARBITRAL in Scotland, uniform duty as from 1st October, 1906 (In lieu of previous *ad valorem* rates.)	0	10	0
BANK NOTE—			
For money not exceeding 1*l.*	0	0	5
Exceeding 1*l.* and not exceeding 2*l.*	0	0	10
,, 2*l.* ,, ,, 5*l.*	0	1	3
,, 5*l.* ,, ,, 10*l.*	0	1	9
,, 10*l.* ,, ,, 20*l.*	0	2	0
,, 20*l.* ,, ,, 30*l.*	0	3	0
,, 30*l.* ,, ,, 50*l.*	0	5	0
,, 50*l.* ,, ,, 100*l.*	0	8	6
BANKERS' NOTES—COMPOSITION FOR.			
Bank of England on each 1,000,000*l.* of bills in circulation	3,500	0	0
Other bankers, for every 100*l.* or fractional part of 100*l.* of the average amount or value of notes and bills in circulation during every half-year—			
England and Ireland	0	3	6
Scotland { Notes	0	4	2
Scotland { Bills	0	3	6
BILL OF EXCHANGE (Inland or Foreign), payable on demand or at sight or on presentation within 3 days after date or sight	0	0	1
BILL OF EXCHANGE (Inland) of any other kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) and PROMISSORY NOTE of any kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) drawn, or expressed to be payable in the United Kingdom:			
Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed 5*l.*	0	0	1
Exceeds 5*l.* and does not exceed 10*l.*	0	0	2
,, 10*l.* ,, ,, 25*l.*	0	0	3
,, 25*l.* ,, ,, 50*l.*	0	0	6
,, 50*l.* ,, ,, 75*l.*	0	0	9
,, 75*l.* ,, ,, 100*l.*	0	1	0
,, 100*l.*			
For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of such amount or value	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
BILL OF EXCHANGE (Foreign) drawn and expressed to be payable out of the United Kingdom, and actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated, in the United Kingdom :—			
Where the amount does not exceed 5*l.*	0	0	1
Exceeds 5*l.* and does not exceed 10*l.*	0	0	2
,, 10*l.* ,, ,, 25*l.*	0	0	3
,, 25*l.* ,, ,, 100*l.*	0	0	6
Exceeds 100*l.*—			
For every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*	0	0	6
BILL OF LADING of, or for, any goods or merchandise, or effects to be exported or carried coastwise	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE—			
Absolute. *See* CONVEYANCE ON SALE.			
By way of Security. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
BOND, COVENANT, or INSTRUMENT of any kind whatsoever.			
(1.) Being the only or principal or primary security for any annuity (*except upon the original creation thereof by way of sale or security and except a superannuation annuity*), or for any sum or sums of money at stated periods, not being interest for any principal sum secured by a duly stamped instrument, nor rent reserved by a lease or tack.			
For a definite and certain period, so that the total amount to be ultimately payable can be ascertained — The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond or covenant for such total amount. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
For the term of life or any other indefinite period.			
For every 5*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 5*l.* of the annuity or sum periodically payable	0	2	6
(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional or substituted security, for any of the above-mentioned purposes where the principal or primary instrument is duly stamped.			
Where the total amount to be ultimately payable can be ascertained — The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond or covenant of the same kind for such total amount.			
In any other case :			
For every 5*l.*, and also for every fractional part of 5*l.*, of the annuity or sum periodically payable	0	0	6
(3.) Being a grant or contract for payment of a superannuation annuity, that is to say, a deferred life annuity granted or secured to any person in consideration of annual premiums payable until he attains a specified age and so as to commence on his attaining that age.			
For every 5*l.* and also for any fractional part of 5*l.* of the annuity	0	0	6
BOND given pursuant to the directions of any Act, or of the Commissioners, or the Commissioners of Customs, or any of their officers, for or in respect of any of the duties of Excise or Customs, or for preventing frauds or evasions thereof, or for any other matter or thing relating thereto.			
Where the penalty of the bond does not exceed 150*l.* — The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond for the amount of the penalty.			
In any other case	0	5	0
Under the Finance Act, 1905 (5 Edw. VII., c. 4), the duty ceases to be chargeable on bonds given in respect of the removal, transshipment, exportation, carriage coastwise, or shipment as stores of any goods, and the exemption under this heading in the Stamp Act, 1891, is to be construed as if it included such bonds.			
BOND on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
BOND of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty:			
Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed 300*l.* . . . . The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond for the amount limited.			
In any other case	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (SHARE).			
Companies and Corporations, for issues of Share Capital—			
For every 100*l.* or fractional part of 100*l.*	0	5	0
CAPITAL DUTY (LOAN).			
Local Authorities, Corporations, Companies, &c., for Issues of Loan Capital not secured by an Instrument bearing the Mortgage or Marketable Security Duty—			
For every 100*l.* or fractional part of 100*l.*	0	2	6
CARDS.			
For every pack of playing cards made fit for sale or use in the United Kingdom	0	0	3
CERTIFICATE to be taken out yearly by every solicitor in England and Ireland; law agent, or writer to the signet in Scotland, or as a notary public in any part of the United Kingdom; and by every other person in England and Ireland legally qualified to act as a conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity:—			
If such person practises in London within ten miles of the General Post Office; within the city or shire of Edinburgh; or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles therefrom . .	9	0	0
If such person practises beyond the above-mentioned limits .	6	0	0
If he has not been in practice three years, half the foregoing rates.			
CERTIFICATE of any goods, wares, or merchandise, having been duly entered inwards, which shall be entered outwards for exportation at the port of importation, or be removed from thence to any other port for the more convenient exportation thereof, where such certificate is issued for enabling a person to obtain a debenture or certificate entitling him to receive a drawback of any duty of customs	0	4	0
CERTIFICATE OF DISTRICT AUDITOR. *See* District Auditors Act, 1879.			
CERTIFICATE of Incorporation under The Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 24, s. 9)	0	10	0
CERTIFICATE of registration of—			
(1.) An alkali work	5	0	0
(2.) Work required to be registered not being an alkali work .	3	0	0
Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 37, s. 11 (4)).			
CHARTER of resignation, confirmation, novodamus, or upon appising, or upon decreet of adjudication, or sale of any lands, or other heritable subjects in Scotland	0	5	0
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUE. *See* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
COMMISSION OF LUNACY	0	5	0
COMPANIES' CAPITAL. *See* CAPITAL DUTY.			
CONTRACT NOTE for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of—			
5*l.* and under 100*l.*	0	0	1
100*l.* and upwards	0	1	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, whether on sale or otherwise—			
(1.) Of any stock of the Bank of England	0	7	9
(2.) Of any stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom, or of any Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies—			
For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the nominal amount of stock transferred	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale,			
Of any property (*except such stock as aforesaid*).			
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed 5*l.*	0	0	6
Exceeds 5*l.* and does not exceed 10*l.*	0	1	0
" 10*l.* " " 15*l.*	0	1	6
" 15*l.* " " 20*l.*	0	2	0
" 20*l.* " " 25*l.*	0	2	6
" 25*l.* " " 50*l.*	0	5	0
" 50*l.* " " 75*l.*	0	7	6
" 75*l.* " " 100*l.*	0	10	0
" 100*l.* " " 125*l.*	0	12	6
" 125*l.* " " 150*l.*	0	15	0
" 150*l.* " " 175*l.*	0	17	6
" 175*l.* " " 200*l.*	1	0	0
" 200*l.* " " 225*l.*	1	2	6
" 225*l.* " " 250*l.*	1	5	0
" 250*l.* " " 275*l.*	1	7	6
" 275*l.* " " 300*l.*	1	10	0
" 300*l.*			
For every 50*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 50*l.* of such amount or value	0	5	0
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER by way of security of any property (*except such stock as aforesaid*), or of any security. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC. and MARKETABLE SECURITY.			
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not hereinbefore described	0	10	0
COPY or EXTRACT (*attested or in any manner authenticated*) of or from—			
(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty.			
(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil.			
(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.			
(4.) Any letters of administration, or any confirmation of a testament.			
(5.) Any public register (*except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, or cremations*).			
(6.) The books, rolls, or records of any court.			
In the case of an instrument chargeable with duty not amounting to 1*s.*	The same duty as such instrument.		
In any other case	0	1	0
COPY or EXTRACT (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, or cremations	0	10	0
COPYHOLD and CUSTOMARY ESTATES—Instruments relating thereto.			
Upon a sale thereof. *See* CONVEYANCE OF SALE.			
Upon a mortgage thereof. *See* MORTGAGE, etc.			
Upon a demise thereof. *See* LEASE OR TACK.			
Upon any other occasion.			
Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
COST BOOK MINES. *See* TRANSFER.			
COVENANT for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or retransfer of stock. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
COVENANT in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. *See* CONVEYANCE ON SALE.			
COVENANT in relation to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to other periodical payments. *See* BOND, COVENANT, ETC.			

	£	s.	d.
COVENANT. Any separate deed of covenant (*not being an instrument chargeable with* ad valorem *duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.			
Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10*s*. — A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty.			
In any other case	0	10	0
DEBENTURE or CERTIFICATE for entitling any person to receive any allowance by way of drawback or otherwise payable out of the revenue of Customs or Excise, for, or in respect of, any goods, wares or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea.			
Where the allowance to be received does not exceed 10*l*. . .	0	1	0
Exceeds 10*l*. and does not exceed 50*l*.	0	2	6
,, 50*l*.	0	5	0
DECLARATION of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a will, or any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a settlement	0	10	0
DEED whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
DEED containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
DEED containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be uplifted out of heritable subjects in Scotland. *See* BOND, COVENANT, ETC.			
DEED of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise described . . .	0	10	0
DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT ACT, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 57, s. 6 (2)). Upon every deed of arrangement registered under the provisions of this Act—			
For every 100*l*. or fraction of 100*l*. of the sworn value of the property passing, or (where no property passes under the deed) the amount of composition payable under the deed . . . . . — 1*s*. in addition to the proper Inland Revenue duty.			
DEPUTATION or APPOINTMENT of a gamekeeper . . .	0	10	0
DISPOSITION in Scotland of any property, not otherwise described in the first schedule to the Stamp Act, 1891	0	10	0
DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 6, sch. I.). Upon the certificate of the District Auditor appointed by the Local Government Board, on the financial statement submitted to him by the local authority, the following stamp duties are payable—			
Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the financial statement is			
Under 20*l*.	0	5	0
20*l*. and under 50*l*.	0	10	0
50*l*. ,, 100*l*.	1	0	0
100*l*. ,, 500*l*.	2	0	0
500*l*. ,, 1,000*l*.	3	0	0
1,000*l*. ,, 2,500*l*.	4	0	0
2,500*l*. ,, 5,000*l*.	5	0	0
5,000*l*. ,, 10,000*l*.	10	0	0
10,000*l*. ,, 20,000*l*.	15	0	0
20,000*l*. ,, 50,000*l*.	20	0	0
50,000*l*. ,, 100,000*l*.	30	0	0
100,000*l*. and upwards	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 6, sch. I.)—*contd.*			
For the audit of the accounts of the County Councils (*see* Local Government Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41, sch.) the above rates are thus extended:—			
100,000*l.* and under 150,000*l.*	50	0	0
150,000*l.* ,, 200,000*l.*	60	0	0
200,000*l.* and upwards, for every 50,000*l.* or part thereof, in addition	15	0	0
For the purposes of this schedule the expenditure comprised in the financial statement shall be exclusive of any sum paid to another local authority in pursuance of a precept.			
DOCKET made on passing any instrument under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom	0	2	0
DOCK WARRANT. *See* WARRANT FOR GOODS.			
DRAFT for money. *See* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
DUPLICATE or COUNTERPART of any instrument chargeable with any duty—			
Where such duty does not amount to 5*s.*	The same duty as the original instrument.		
In any other case	0	5	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE. *See* MORTGAGE.			
EXCHANGE or EXCAMBION.—Instruments effecting.			
In any other case than that specified in sect. 73 of the Act 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39	0	10	0
EXEMPLIFICATION or CONSTAT under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of any letters patent or grant made or to be made by His Majesty, or by any of his royal predecessors of any honour, dignity, promotion, franchise, liberty, or privilege, or of any lands, office, or other thing whatsoever	5	0	0
EXEMPLIFICATION under the seal of any Court in England or Ireland of any record or proceeding therein	3	0	0
FACULTY, LICENCE, COMMISSION, or DISPENSATION for admitting or authorising any person to act as a notary public—			
In England	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland	20	0	0
FACULTY or DISPENSATION of any other kind—			
In England	30	0	0
In Ireland	25	0	0
GRANT or LETTERS PATENT under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Great Seal of Ireland, or the Seal of the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster, or under the Seal kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal formerly used there—			
Of the honour or dignity of a Duke	350	0	0
,, of a Marquis	300	0	0
,, of an Earl	250	0	0
,, of a Viscount	200	0	0
,, of a Baron	150	0	0
,, of a Baronet	100	0	0
Of a congé d'élire to any dean and chapter for the election of an election of an archbishop or bishop; Of the Royal Assent to or signification of the election made by any dean and chapter, or of the nomination and presentation by His Majesty, in default of such election, of any person to be an archbishop or bishop; Of or for the restitution of the temporalities to any archbishop or bishop; Of any other honour, dignity, or promotion whatsoever; Of any franchise, liberty, or privilege to any person or body politic or corporate	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
GRANT or WARRANT of PRECEDENCE to take rank among nobility, under the sign manual of His Majesty	100	0	0
GRANT or LICENCE under the sign manual of His Majesty to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only—			
In compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement .	50	0	0
Upon any voluntary application	10	0	0
GRANT of arms or armorial ensigns only, under the sign manual of His Majesty, or by any of the Kings of Arms of England, Scotland, or Ireland	10	0	0
GRANT of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic . .	2	0	0

LEASE or TACK—

(1.) For any definite term not exceeding a year:

Of any dwelling-house, or part thereof, at a rent not exceeding the rate of 10*l.* per annum 0 0 1

(2.) For any definite term less than a year:

Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds 25*l.* 0 2 6

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid . . { The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term.

(3.) For any other definite term, or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—

Where the consideration, or any part thereof, moving to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration . { The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration.

Where the consideration, or any part thereof, is any rent:

If the rent, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, is rate or average rate:

—	If the term does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.	If the term exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.	If the term exceeds 100 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exceeding 5*l.* per annum	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
Exceeding—			
5*l.* and not exceeding 10*l.*	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10*l.* ,, ,, 15*l.*	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
15*l.* ,, ,, 20*l.*	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
20*l.* ,, ,, 25*l.*	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
25*l.* ,, ,, 50*l.*	0 5 0	0 10 0	3 0 0
50*l.* ,, ,, 75*l.*	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
75*l.* ,, ,, 100*l.*	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
100*l.* For every full sum of 50*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 50*l.* thereof	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0

	£	s.	d.
(4.) Of any other kind whatsoever not before described . . .	0	10	0

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT and LETTER OF RENUNCIATION, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment;

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company.

(2.) In respect of any loan raised, or proposed to be raised, by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation.

	£	s.	d.
LETTER OF ALLOTMENT, etc.—*continued.*			
(3). Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company.			
Where the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than 5*l.*	0	0	1
Do. do. not less than 5*l.*	0	0	6
And SCRIP CERTIFICATE, SCRIP, or other document;			
(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company.			
(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company.			
(3.) Denoting, or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation	0	0	1
(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting, or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company			
LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY, and COMMISSION, FACTORY, MANDATE, or other instrument in the nature thereof:			
(1.) For the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more	0	0	1
(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine or soldier serving as a marine, or his representatives, for receiving prize money or wages	0	1	0
(3.) For the receipt of the dividends or interest of any stock:			
Where made for the receipt of one payment only . . .	0	1	0
In any other case	0	5	0
For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money not exceeding 20*l.*, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of 10*l.* (*not being hereinbefore charged*) . . .	0	5	0
(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:			
Where the value of the stocks or funds does not exceed 100*l.*	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not hereinbefore described . .	0	10	0
LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL	5	0	0
LICENCES.			
Bankers	30	0	0
Marriage, if special (in England or Ireland)	5	0	0
,, not special (in England)	0	10	0
Attorneys', Solicitors', Notaries', etc. *See* CERTIFICATE and FACULTY.			
LICENCE under the seal of any archbishop, bishop, chancellor, or other ordinary, or by any ecclesiastical court in England or Ireland, or by any presbytery or other ecclesiastical power in Scotland;			
(1.) To hold the office of lecturer, reader, chaplain, church clerk, chapel clerk, parish clerk, or sexton			
(2.) For licensing a building for the performance of divine service within an ecclesiastical district formed under the provisions of the New Parishes Acts	0	10	0
(3.) For licensing any chapel for the solemnization of marriages therein, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 85			
(4.) For any other purpose	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
LICENCE TO KEEP A RETREAT under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 19, s. 14):			
Upon every licence	5	0	0
And for every patient above ten, whom it is intended to admit into the retreat	0	10	0
LICENCE or RENEWED LICENCE for a house for the reception of lunatics under the Lunacy Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 5), s. 216)	0	10	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY—			
(1.) (*a*) Colonial Government Securities—			
(*b*) Securities bearing date or signed between the 3rd day of June, 1862, and the 7th day of August, 1885:			
For or in respect of the money thereby secured . . . . The same *ad valorem* duty, according to the nature of the security, as upon a mortgage.			
(2.) Securities of any other description (including securities issued abroad, the interest on which is payable there, Sect. 4 (1) Finance Act, 1899).			
For every 10*l.* and also for any fractional part of 10*l.* of the money thereby secured	0	1	0
(3.) Securities as last aforesaid given in substitution for like securities duly stamped in conformity with the law in force at the time when they became subject to duty:			
For every 20*l.* and also for any fractional part of 20*l.* of the money thereby secured	0	0	6
MARKETABLE SECURITIES TRANSFERABLE OTHERWISE THAN BY DELIVERY—			
(1.) For or in respect of the money thereby secured . . . . The same *ad valorem* duty, according to the nature of the security, as upon a mortgage.			
(2.) Transfer, assignment, disposition or assignation of a marketable security of any description—			
(*a*) Upon a sale thereof. *See* CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE.			
(*b*) Upon a mortgage thereof. *See* MORTGAGE OF STOCK OR MARKETABLE SECURITY.			
(*c*) In any other case than a sale or mortgage . . .	0	10	0
MEDICINES—Great Britain only.			
Where the packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure with its contents shall not exceed the price or value of 1*s.* . .	0	0	1
Where it shall exceed 1*s.* and not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	0	3
,, ,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,, 4*s.*	0	0	6
,, ,, 4*s.* ,, 10*s.*	0	1	0
,, ,, 10*s.* ,, 20*s.*	0	2	0
,, ,, 20*s.* ,, 30*s.*	0	3	0
,, ,, 30*s.* ,, 50*s.*	0	10	0
,, ,, 50*s.*	1	0	0
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of a company under the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict., c. 89, s. 11), to be stamped as a deed	0	10	0
MEMORIAL to be registered pursuant to any Act for the time being in force relating to the public registering of deeds in England or Ireland:			
Where the instrument registered is chargeable with any duty not amounting to 2*s.* 6*d.* . . . The same duty as the registered instrument.			
In any other case	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
MORTGAGE, BOND, DEBENTURE, COVENANT (except a Marketable Security otherwise specially charged with duty), and WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up judgment,			
(1.) Being the only or principal or primary security (other than an equitable mortgage) for the payment or repayment of money—			
Not exceeding 10*l.*	0	0	3
Exceeding 10*l.* and not exceeding 25*l.*	0	0	8
" 25*l.* " " 50*l.*	0	1	3
" 50*l.* " " 100*l.*	0	2	6
" 100*l.* " " 150*l.*	0	3	9
" 150*l.* " " 200*l.*	0	5	0
" 200*l.* " " 250*l.*	0	6	3
" 250*l.* " " 300*l.*	0	7	6
" 330*l.*			
For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount secured	0	2	6
(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage) or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped:			
For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount secured	0	0	6
(But the whole amount of duty shall not exceed 10*s.*)			
(3.) Being an equitable mortgage:			
For every 100*l.*, and any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount secured	0	1	0
(4.) TRANSFER, ASSIGNMENT, DISPOSITION, or ASSIGNATION of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant (except a marketable security), or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:			
For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0	0	6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured — The same duty as a principal security for such further money.			
(5.) RECONVEYANCE, RELEASE, DISCHARGE, SURRENDER, RE-SURRENDER, WARRANT TO VACATE, OR RENUNCIATION of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:			
For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0	0	6
MORTGAGE OF STOCK OR MARKETABLE SECURITY—			
Under hand only. *See* AGREEMENT.			
By deed. *See* MORTGAGE.			
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind whatsoever	0	1	0
(Except a protest of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or any notarial instrument to be expeded and recorded in any register of sasines.)			
NOTICE TO QUIT to be served on a tenant of a holding in Ireland (Irish Land Act, 33 & 34 Vict., c. 46, s. 57)	0	2	6
PARTITION or DIVISION.—In any other case than that specified in the 73rd section of the Act 54 & 55 Vict., c. 39)	0	10	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
POLICY OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897—			
Where the Annual Premium—			
Does not exceed 1*l.*	0	0	1
Exceeds 1*l.* (Instrument under hand)	0	0	6
" 1*l.* (Instrument under seal)	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
POLICY OF INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT and POLICY of Insurance or any payment agreed to be made during the sickness of any person, or his incapacity from personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property . . .	0	0	1
POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed 10*l.*	0	0	1
Exceeds 10*l.* but does not exceed 25*l.*	0	0	3
" 25*l.* " " 500*l.*:			
For every full sum of 50*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 50*l.* of the amount insured	0	0	6
Exceeds 500*l.* but does not exceed 1,000*l.*:			
For every full sum of 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount insured	0	1	0
Exceeds 1,000*l.*:			
For every full sum of 1,000*l.* and also for any fractional part of 1,000*l.*, of the amount insured	0	10	0
POLICY OF SEA INSURANCE—			
(1.) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per centum of the sum insured	0	0	1
(2.) In any other case—			
(*a*) For or upon any voyage—			
In respect of every full sum of 100*l.*, and also any fractional part of 100*l.*, thereby insured . .	0	0	3[1]
(*b*) For time—			
In respect of every full sum of 100*l.*, and also any fractional part of 100*l.*, thereby insured—			
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months . . .	0	0	3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6
On a policy for time containing a continuation clause, in addition to the duty which is otherwise chargeable—(Finance Act, 1901) . .	0	0	6
POWER OF ATTORNEY. *See* LETTER OF ATTORNEY.			
PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT to give seisin of lands or other heritable subjects in Scotland	0	5	0
PROCURATION, deed, or other instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE. *See* BANK NOTE, BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROTEST, of any bill of exchange or promissory note:—			
Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1*s.*	The same duty as the bill or note.		
In any other case	0	1	0
PROXY. *See* LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.			
RECEIPT given for, or upon the payment of money amounting to 2*l.* or upwards	0	0	1
RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property, or of any right or interest in any property—			
Upon a sale. *See* CONVEYANCE OF SALE.			
By way of security. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
In any other case	0	10	0
RESIGNATION. Principal or original instrument of resignation, or service of cognition of heirs, or charter or seisin of any houses, lands, or other heritable subjects in Scotland holding burgage, or of burgage tenure	0	5	0
And instrument of resignation of any lands or other heritable subjects in Scotland not of burgage tenure	0	5	0

[1] Reduced to a 1*d.* by the Budget Act, 1908 (8 Ed. VII., c. 16).

	£	s.	d.
REVOCATION of any use or trust of any property by any writing, not being a will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE or SCRIP. *See* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
SEISIN. Instrument of seisin given upon any charter, precept of clare constat, or precept from Chancery, or upon any wadset, heritable bond, disposition, apprizing, adjudication or otherwise of any lands or heritable subjects in Scotland	0	5	0
And any NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT to be expeded and recorded in any register of sasines	0	5	0
SETTLEMENT. Any instrument, whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration, other than a *bonâ fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or heritable subjects, or not, or to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or heritable subjects or not), or any definite and certain amount of stock, or any security, is settled or agreed to be settled, in any manner whatsoever—			
For every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* of the amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be settled	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATES (FOREIGN)—			
Instrument to bearer (not being a share warrant or stock certificate to bearer) by means of which any share or stock of any Company formed or established out of the United Kingdom is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom. Sects. 4 (2) and 6 of Finance Act, 1899—			
For every 25*l.*, and also for every fractional part of 25*l.*, of the nominal value of the share or stock	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT OR STOCK CERTIFICATE TO BEARER,			
(1.) Of a company formed or established in the United Kingdom . . — A duty of an amount equal to three times the amount of the *ad valorem* stamp duty which would be chargeable on a deed transferring the share or shares or stock specified in the warrant or certificate if the consideration for the transfer were the nominal value of such share or shares or stock.			
(2.) Of a company formed or established out of the United Kingdom by means of which any share or stock is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom. Sect. 4 (1), Finance Act, 1899—			
For every 10*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 10*l.* of the nominal value of the share or stock to which the warrant or certificate relates	0	1	0
SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY. *See* BOND, COVENANT, ETC.			
SURRENDER—			
Of Copyholds. *See* COPYHOLD.			
Of any other kind whatsoever not chargeable with duty as a conveyance on sale or a mortgage	0	10	0
TRANSFER. *See* CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER.			
TRANSFER. Any request or authority to the purser or other officer of any mining company, conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share in any mine, or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer	0	0	6
VOTING PAPER. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting of any body exercising a public trust, or of the shareholders, or members, or contributors to the funds of any company, society or institution	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* MORTGAGE, ETC.			
WARRANT OF ATTORNEY of any other kind	0	10	0
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3
WARRANT under the sign manual of His Majesty	0	10	0
WRIT— (1.) Of ACKNOWLEDGMENT under "The Registration of Leases (*Scotland*) Act, 1857" . . . . . (2.) Of ACKNOWLEDGMENT by any person infeft in lands in Scotland in favour of the heir or disponee of a creditor fully vested in right of an heritable security constituted by infeftment . . . . . (3.) Of RESIGNATION and CLARE CONSTAT	0	5	0

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS FROM ALL STAMP DUTIES.

(1.) Transfers of shares in the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds.

(2.) Instruments for the sale, transfer, or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage, or otherwise, of any ship or vessel, or any part, interest, share or property of or in any ship or vessel.

(3.) Instruments of apprenticeship, bonds, contracts, and agreements entered into in the United Kingdom, for or relating to the service in any of His Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad of any person as an artificer, clerk, domestic servant, handicraftsman, mechanic, gardener, servant in husbandry or labourer.

(4.) Testaments, testamentary instruments, and dispositions *mortis causâ* in Scotland.

(5.) Bonds given to sheriffs or other persons upon the replevy of any goods or chattels, and assignments of such bonds.

(6.) Instruments made by, to, or with the Commissioners of Works for any of the purposes of the Act 15 & 16 Vict., c. 28.

For Exemptions other than General Exemptions, *see* the Schedule to the Stamp Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., c. 39), and other enactments.

NET RECEIPT FROM STAMP DUTIES 1896—07 TO 1907—08.

Ending 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1896—97	6,538,907	504,463	268,076	7,311,446
1897—98	6,721,215	575,534	301,496	7,598,245
1898—99	6,792,347	616,031	296,542	7,704,920
1899—1900	7,509,062	628,468	291,941	8,429,471
1900—01	7,005,995	594,823	286,039	7,886,857
1901—02	6,883,022	577,585	311,816	7,772,423
1902—03	7,334,759	604,146	279,698	8,218,603
1903—04	6,535,931	587,142	270,966	7,394,039
1904—05	6,968,597	560,735	274,181	7,803,513
1905—06	7,303,150	570,933	278,909	8,152,992
1906—07	7,112,730	574,943	276,055	7,963,728
1907—08	7,059,645	574,794	296,146	7,930,585

Analysis of Net Receipt from Stamp Duties 1906—07.

	£
1. Deeds and other Instruments	3,373,309
2. Receipts, Drafts, Cheques, Contract Notes — 1*d.* duty	1,643,423
3. Companies' Share Capital Duty	537,049
4. Loan Capital Duty	25,108
5. Bills of Exchange (Inland and Foreign) and Promissory Notes	826,890
6. Medicine Stamp Duty	327,106
7. Marine Insurance Policies	250,811
8. Life Insurance Policies	90,365
9. Marketable Securities transferable by delivery	284,074
10. Contract Notes (Brokers') above 1*d.* duty	185,436
11. Certificates and Licences	175,646
12. Bankers' Bills and Notes	110,922
13. Share Warrants	109,422
14. Playing Cards	24,167
Total	£7,963,728

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DEATH OR INHERITANCE DUTIES.

THESE duties are closely akin to the stamp duties in that they have long been paid by means of stamps. More than that, duties on instruments for the transfer of property led to duties on the transfers themselves; and this source of revenue, since 1894, has proved one of the most prolific, and surprisingly steady in its yield.

The old stamp duty, copied from Holland, had a demand of this character: "Every piece of parchment or paper upon which should be engraved or written any Probate of a Will or Letters of Administration, for any estate above the value of 20*l.*"—a duty of 5*s.*

When a person dies, the probate of a will is the executor's authority to administer his property. In the old diocesan registries the executor deposited the will, and a copy under seal was delivered to him, which was the certificate that the will had been "proved." In the case of an intestacy the "ordinary," or bishop, granted the representative of the deceased "letters of administration" empowering him to deal with the property.

Lord North, at the War of Independence, was much impressed by the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," in which the tax on wills, or property passing under them, in force in Holland was commended; and Lord North added to the Stamp Duty of 10*s.* probates and letters of administration charged according to the amount of property passing — from 20*l.* to 100*l.*, 10*s.*; from 100*l.* to 300*l.*, 30*s.*; from 300*l.* upwards, 2*l.* 10*s.* The principle was applied more widely afterwards, and in 1795 Pitt raised the ascending scale to 10,000*l.* In 1801 the scale was extended to 100,000*l.*, and the rates of duty

on estates of 600*l.* and upwards increased. Again, in 1804, the scale was extended to 500,000*l.*, for which the charge was 6,000*l.* In 1815 Vansittart re-imposed the duties at increased rates on property of 3,000*l.* and upwards, and a distinction was made between the rates charged on testate and intestate estates. Scales ranged on values from 20*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*, one half more being paid by the estates of intestates. No allowance was made for debts. In Scotland, after previous efforts, by Mr. Spencer Perceval's Stamp Act of 1808, Commissary Courts were prohibited from granting confirmation of the title of an executor without an *inventory* of the property to be administered duly stamped for probate, etc., as in England. This was the tax extended to Great Britain. It was first imposed in Ireland by an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1774. The rates were lower than in England until 1842, when Peel raised the charges to the rates imposed in England, and so obtained some compensation, in that income tax was not then to be imposed in Ireland. In 1853 Gladstone dealt with the legacy and succession duty (see pp. 119 and 127), but did not touch the probate duty, though he pointed to its defects. In 1859 a rate was imposed for every 100,000*l.* above a million. The exemption from probate duty was extended, in 1864, from 20*l.* to 100*l.* After Lowe's failure in 1871, Sir Stafford Northcote, in 1880, abolished the distinction between testate and intestate duties, which had been made since 1815, and duties were imposed upon all instruments, probates, letters of administration, and inventories, according to a scale in the Act of 1880. Then in 1881 Gladstone abolished the scale, and imposed duties of a percentage of 3 per cent. on estates above 1,000*l.* On smaller estates there were lower charges, and estates not above 100*l.* in value were free. The payment of probate duty cleared the 1 per cent. duty under the Legacy and Succession Duty Acts payable by direct lineal relatives, and the duty was charged on the net estate after debts had been deducted.

55 Geo. III. c. 184.

43 & 44 Vict. c. 14.

44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

The legacy duty was imposed by North in 1780, after

reading the "Wealth of Nations." It was a stamp duty on the receipt given for any legacy or share of residue of the personal property of a deceased person. The rates were—not exceeding 20*l.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; exceeding 20*l.* and under 100*l.*, 5*s.*; 100*l.* and upwards, 10*s.* Pitt increased these rates in 1789; and in 1796 he imposed the tax on collateral successions at different rates according to the consanguinity of the deceased and the recipients. Brothers and sisters and their line paid 2*l.* per cent.; uncles and aunts and theirs, 3*l.*; great uncles and aunts and theirs, 4*l.*; and all other collateral relatives and strangers in blood, 6*l.* It was on this occasion that Pitt failed to pass his projected tax on collateral successions to landed property, payable by eight half-yearly instalments. The rates of the legacy duty were raised by Addington, in 1804, to 2½, 4, 5 and 8 per cent.; but in 1805 Pitt raised the 8 per cent. for remote relations and strangers to 10 per cent., and taxed the children and descendants of children of the deceased 1 per cent. In 1815 Vansittart raised the rates again, making the 2½, 4 and 5 per cent. into 3, 5 and 6 per cent. So that the scale was on all relations, save the widow, 1, 3, 5, 6 or 10 per cent.

But the legacy duty touched personal property only, and to remedy this injustice in part Gladstone passed his *Succession Duty Act of* 1853. The Act charged property, landed and personal, passing at a death, excluding property already subject to legacy duty, but leaseholds were ranged with and were taxed as land. The plan of the Act was to make every disposition of property to confer, at the time of operation, a succession on the persons who are favoured. The duty was calculated on the value of the succession, and, like the legacy duty, the rates were graded according to consanguinity, the rates being 1, 3, 5, 6 and 10 per cent. The value of the succession to landed property was the capitalised value of an annuity to the successor equal to the annual value of the property, payable for his life, or the period of enjoyment; and the duties were payable by eight half-yearly instalments. The exemptions were

16 & 17 Vict. c. 51.

successions out of an estate under 100*l.* in value, and successions less than 20*l.* in value. Personal property paid the duty on retaining the property for the successor; land paid twelve months after the succession; and payment of the tax was a first charge on the property. The yield of this succession duty was a disappointment from the very first year. Lowe in 1870 tried to raise the duty, but failed. In 1880 the yield of the legacy and succession duties was 3,700,606*l.*, and, combined with probate, administration and inventory duties, they reached a duty of 6,233,098*l.* In 1881 the payment of the probate duty was assimilated to that of the inventory duty, by a stamp on the affidavit accompanying the inventory. That year also it was enacted that property which paid the probate (or inventory) duty of 1 per cent. should be exempt from the legacy and succession duties at the same rate. It will be found that up to this point the death duties exempted all property in mortmain; there was the question also between settled and unsettled personalty, and the question of life interests in settled property.

48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.

In 1886 a duty of 5 per cent. on the annual income was imposed on *corporate and unincorporate* bodies. The list of exemptions from this duty is long and important. They embrace the works, woods, and any department of the Government, the property of any county, shire, borough, or place; property used for religious purposes, or for education, literature, science, or the fine arts; the property of any friendly or savings bank established by Act of Parliament; property which is the capital of any trading company; property acquired by any body, corporate or unincorporate, within the preceding thirty years; and property upon which legacy or succession duty has been paid within the last thirty years.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

By the Local Government Act of 1888, one-third of the probate duty was handed over to the local authorities in England and Wales, and the following year this proportion was raised to a moiety. In 1888 also the succession duty was increased by ½ per cent. in the case of

52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.

lineals, and by 1½ per cent. on collaterals. In 1889 also there was imposed an *estate duty* on estates above the value of 10,000*l.*, both personal and real estates, of 1 per cent., but as in the case of the succession duty of 1853 this 1 per cent. on real property was charged on the *value of the succession* and not on the capital value, as was the case with personal property. This estate duty was in addition to legacy and succession duties.

52 & 53 Vict. c. 7.

By the Finance Act, 1894, Sir Wm. Harcourt revolutionised the death duties, all save that substitute the Corporation Duty of 1886. For the probate or inventory duty and also for the temporary estate duty of 1889, he substituted an estate duty; but the new duty was to be charged on the aggregate *capital* of the personal and real estate passing at a death, and the *duty was graduated* according to the amount of the capital passing. In addition to the estate duty thus imposed, legacy duty would be payable on the personal, and succession duty on the real, portion of the passing estate. Further, the basis of charge for succession duty, instead of a charge on the annual value of the succession, was assimilated to the legacy duty, and made payable on the capital value. The 1 per cent. duty on legatees and successors was abolished, but in future legacy and succession duty would be at the same rate, viz., 3, 5, 6 and 10 per cent. according to the degree of relationship. The estate duty was substituted also for the *account duty* of 1881, which was levied on *donationes mortis causâ*, and voluntary gifts and settlements made within twelve months of death. The rate of the estate duty is given in the table on page 122.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.

44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

Where property was settled, an additional 1 per cent. was made payable in all cases of settlement taking effect after the passing of the Act. On *small estates* of 100*l.*, or not exceeding 300*l.* value, representation is admitted by payment of Court fees of 15*s.* and 30*s.* fixed duty. On those between 300*l.* and 500*l.* the fixed duty is 50*s.*; but *ad valorem* duty may be paid instead of fixed duty. The

duty on personal property is payable at the end of six months from the death; but duty on real property may be paid in eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, with interest at 3 per cent. from the date of the first instalment, less income tax; and the first instalment is due twelve months after the death. Of course, probate, inventory, account, legacy, and succession duties due on the estates of persons who died before August, 1894, are

The Principal Value of the Estate				Estate Duty (per cent).
	£		£	£
Exceeds	100	but not	500	1
,,	500	,,	1,000	2
,,	1,000	,,	10,000	3
,,	10,000	,,	25,000	4
,,	25,000	,,	50,000	4½
,,	50,000	,,	75,000	5
,,	75,000	,,	100,000	5½
,,	100,000	,,	150,000	6
,,	150,000	,,	250,000	6½
,,	250,000	,,	500,000	7
,,	500,000	,,	1,000,000	7½
	1,000,000 and upwards		.	8

payable to this day according to those scales; but this is a rapidly passing source of revenue.

59 & 60 Vict. c. 28.

In 1896, Sir M. H. Beach made several minor modifications of the estate duty of 1894, the chief being the exemption from duty of heirlooms, works of art, books, etc., which are not to be aggregated with the estate, but made into a separate estate. Such a separate estate is not liable to estate duty while it is unsold, or held by a person not competent to dispose of it. A further modification, touching settlements, was made in 1898. In 1907 Mr. Asquith raised the rates at which estate duty is charged on estates from 150,000*l.* and upwards, making new grades between 1,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* capital also. A deduction of estate duty is allowed for local death duty paid in British possessions.

61 & 62 Vict. c. 10.

7 Edw. VII. c. 13.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 30, s. 20.

Death Duties imposed now.

Estate duty (p. 123).
Legacy duty (p. 126).
Succession duty (p. 127).
Corporation duty (p. 129).
and see (pp. 117—138).
Probate (and inventory) and account duty (p. 129).
Temporary estate duty (p. 130).

Estate Duty (1894).

Finance Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 30).
" 1907 (7 Ed. VII. c. 13).

Upon the principal value ascertained as provided by law of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing by deaths occurring after 1st August, 1894, estate duty is leviable at the under-mentioned rates:—

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per Cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	
£	£	
100	500	1
500	1,000	2
1,000	10,000	3
10,000	25,000	4
25,000	50,000	4½
50,000	75,000	5
75,000	100,000	5½
100,000	150,000	6
150,000	250,000	7
250,000	500,000	8
500,000	750,000	9
750,000	1,000,000	10
1,000,000	1,500,000	10 on 1,000,000, and 11 on the remainder
1,500,000	2,000,000	" " 12 " "
2,000,000	2,500,000	" " 13 " "
2,500,000	3,000,000	" " 14 " "
3,000,000 and upwards	—	" " 15 " "

Settled property is subject to a further estate duty of 1 per cent. called settlement estate duty.

Small estates—where the gross value does not exceed 300*l.*—a fixed duty of 30*s.* Small estates—where the gross value exceeds 300*l.* and does not exceed 500*l.*—a fixed duty of 50*s.*	Inclusive of all other death duties.

Estates not exceeding 100*l.* net are exempt.

"Where the net value of the property, real and personal, in respect of which estate duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed one thousand pounds, such property, for the purpose of estate duty, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall form an estate by itself; and where the fixed duty or estate duty has been paid upon the principal value of that estate, the settlement estate duty and the legacy and succession duties shall not be payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased in respect of that estate." Finance Act, 1894, s. 16 (3).

The following sub-section of the Finance Act of 1900 gives rise to rates of estate duty other than those referred to above, viz., to ½, 1½, 2½, and 3½ per cent:—

"Where settled property passes, or is deemed to pass, on the death of a person dying after the passing of this Act, under a disposition made by a person dying before the commencement of Part I. of the Finance Act, 1894, and such property would, if the disponer had died after the commencement of the said part, have been liable to estate duty upon his death, the aggregation of such property, with other property passing upon the first-mentioned death, shall not operate to enhance the rate of duty payable either upon the settled property, or upon any other property so passing by more than one-half per cent. in excess of the rate at which duty would have been payable if such settled property had been treated as an estate by itself." 63 & 64 Vict., c. 7, s. 12 (2).

TABLE SHOWING, FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, AND FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE NET RECEIPT OF ESTATE DUTY (INCLUDING SETTLEMENT ESTATE DUTY) IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Year ended 31st March.	Allocated to the Exchequer.			Allocated to the Local Taxation Accounts.	Aggregate.		
	Charged on Personalty.	Charged on Realty.	Total.	Charged on Personalty.[1]	Charged on Personalty.	Charged on Realty.	Total.
England.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—97	4,911,899	1,426,181	6,338,080	2,458,378	7,370,277	1,426,181	8,796,458
1897—98	5,196,735	1,945,760	7,142,495	3,364,623	8,561,358	1,945,760	10,507,118
1898—99	4,980,640	1,837,346	6,817,986	3,410,505	8,391,145	1,837,346	10,228,491
1899—1900	6,570,225	2,350,588	8,920,813	3,681,964	10,252,189	2,350,588	12,602,777
1900—01	4,974,141	2,214,863	7,189,004	3,475,725	8,449,866	2,214,863	10,664,729
1901—02	5,619,749	2,761,338	8,381,087	3,491,514	9,111,263	2,761,338	11,872,601
1902—03	5,550,694	2,832,143	8,382,837	3,452,976	9,003,670	2,832,143	11,835,813
1903—04	5,491,761	2,697,196	8,188,957	3,525,296	9,017,057	2,697,196	11,714,253
1904—05	5,316,847	2,434,855	7,751,702	3,491,923	8,808,770	2,434,855	11,243,625
1905—06	5,588,432	2,360,503	7,948,935	3,588,351	9,176,783	2,363,503	11,537,286
1906—07	6,848,313	2,629,611	9,477,924	3,849,812	10,698,125	2,629,611	13,327,736
1907—08	10,090,163	2,292,975	12,383,138	[2]	10,090,163	2,292,975	12,383,138
Scotland.							
1896—97	408,595	193,510	602,105	338,027	746,622	193,510	940,132
1897—98	197,882	278,522	476,404	462,635	660,517	278,522	939,039
1898—99	422,363	253,954	696,317	468,944	911,307	253,954	1,165,261
1899—1900	445,662	285,387	731,049	506,270	951,932	285,387	1,237,319
1900—01	588,202	303,629	891,831	477,912	1,060,114	303,629	1,369,743
1901—02	717,937	298,388	1,016,325	480,083	1,198,020	298,388	1,496,408
1902—03	710,796	326,463	1,037,259	474,784	1,185,580	326,463	1,512,043
1903—04	459,977	275,250	735,227	484,729	944,706	275,250	1,219,956
1904—05	644,709	368,000	1,012,709	480,139	1,124,848	368,000	1,492,848
1905—06	668,743	362,058	1,030,801	493,398	1,162,141	362,058	1,524,199
1906—07	485,521	348,983	834,504	529,349	1,014,870	348,983	1,363,853
1907—08	1,116,465	326,659	1,443,124	[2]	1,116,465	326,659	1,443,124
Ireland.							
1896—97	55,237	164,159	219,396	276,568	331,805	164,159	495,964
1897—98	— *52,980*[3]	139,936	86,956	378,520	325,540	139,936	465,476
1898—99	51,935	153,705	205,640	308,694	360,629	153,705	514,334
1899—1900	55,888	157,788	213,676	264,526	320,414	157,788	478,202
1900—01	248,022	161,016	409,038	241,701	489,723	161,016	650,739
1901—02	115,686	180,502	296,188	243,293	358,979	180,502	539,481
1902—03	51,668	181,818	233,486	239,062	290,730	181,818	472,548
1903—04	141,533	208,473	350,006	247,176	388,709	208,473	597,182
1904—05	150,754	141,739	292,493	243,596	394,350	141,739	536,089
1905—06	20,973	187,797	208,770	254,392	275,365	187,797	463,162
1906—07	101,416	159,906	261,322	283,932	385,348	159,906	545,254
1907—08	373,401	159,924	533,325	[2]	373,401	159,924	533,325
United Kingdom.							
1896—97	5,375,731	1,783,850	7,159,581	3,072,973	8,448,704	1,783,850	10,232,554
1897—98	5,341,637	2,364,218	7,705,855	4,205,778	9,547,415	2,364,218	11,911,633
1898—99	5,474,938	2,245,005	7,719,943	4,188,143	9,663,081	2,245,005	11,908,086
1899—1900	7,071,775	2,793,763	9,865,538	4,452,760	11,524,535	2,793,763	14,318,298
1900—01	5,810,365	2,679,508	8,489,873	4,195,338	10,005,703	2,679,508	12,685,211
1901—02	6,453,372	3,240,228	9,693,600	4,214,890	10,668,262	3,240,228	13,908,490
1902—03	6,313,158	3,340,424	9,653,582	4,166,822	10,479,980	3,340,424	13,820,404
1903—04	6,093,271	3,180,919	9,274,190	4,257,201	10,350,472	3,180,919	13,531,391
1904—05	6,112,310	2,944,594	9,056,904	4,215,658	10,327,968	2,944,594	13,272,562
1905—06	6,278,148	2,910,358	9,188,506	4,336,141	10,614,289	2,910,358	13,524,647
1906—07	7,435,250	3,138,500	10,573,750	4,663,093	12,098,343	3,138,500	15,236,843
1907—08	11,580,029	2,779,558	14,359,587	[2]	11,580,029	2,779,558	14,359,587

[1] See text on page 120.

[2] Contributions in aid of Local Taxation are now paid direct from the Consolidated Fund, and not out of the "Local Taxation Account." 7 Edw. VII. c. 13, s. 17.

[3] The net receipt of duty on Personalty in Ireland was insufficient by this sum to pay its proportion to the Local Taxation Accounts

Legacy Duty.

Acts 55 Geo. III. *c.* 184, and 5 & 6 *Vict. c.* 82.

Table showing the Rates of Duty.

Legacy of any value, and any share of residue of personal estate arising under will or intestacy of persons dying after 5th April, 1805, which shall be paid, delivered, retained, satisfied, or discharged after 31st August, 1815, in Great Britain, or after 9th October, 1842, in Ireland:—

	Per cent. £
To a child, or a descendant of a child, of the deceased, or father, or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased	1
,, a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister . .	3
,, an uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt . . .	5
,, a great uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt . .	6
,, any other person	10

The legacy duty under the will or intestacy of the deceased at the rate of 1*l.* per cent. is not payable in cases where probate or letters of administration were obtained, or account duty was paid, on or after 1st June, 1881, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12, or in cases where estate duty has been paid under the Act, 57 & 58 Vict c. 30.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

Act 16 & 17 *Vict. c.* 51.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF DUTY ON A SUCCESSION where the whole Succession or Successions derived from the same Predecessor amount to 100*l.* or upwards.

—	Per cent.	Additional Duties imposed by 51 & 52 Vict. c. 8. Per cent.	Total Duties.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By a child, or a descendant of a child, of the deceased, or father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased	1	0 10 0	1 10 0
By a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister	3	1 10 0	4 10 0
By an uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt	5	1 10 0	6 10 0
By a great uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt . . .	6	1 10 0	7 10 0
By any other person	10	1 10 0	11 10 0

The succession duty at the rate of 1*l.* per cent. is not payable in cases where Probate or Letters of Administration were obtained, or account duty was paid, on or after 1st June, 1881, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12, or in cases in which estate duty has been paid under the Act, 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30, where the succession is taken under the same disposition as that under which the property is deemed to pass.

The additional succession duties under the Act, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 8, of 10*s.* per cent. on lineals and 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on other descendants, are not payable when such property is chargeable with estate duty under 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE CAPITAL PAYING SUCCESSION DUTY AT EACH RATE IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Year.	Capital on which Duty was paid.										Total.
	Rates of Duty.										
	1 per cent.	1½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	10 per cent.	11½ per cent.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—97 .	3,107,905	9,008,216	6,756,832	3,197,193	737,746	388,390	517,640	191,299	1,193,065	661,451	25,759,737
1897—98 .	2,707,029	5,813,830	8,054,261	2,068,254	802,053	314,451	295,620	88,682	1,426,980	337,418	21,908,578
1898—99 .	2,235,600	5,021,410	6,876,810	1,780,381	988,801	148,606	305,598	28,815	2,321,337	319,175	20,026,533
1899—1900 .	2,050,739	5,112,518	8,059,376	1,476,051	955,095	149,716	57,792	14,905	1,869,151	283,757	20,029,100
1900—01 .	2,906,649	3,622,267	10,034,158	1,456,749	778,337	250,462	280,625	5,400	1,898,639	568,572	21,801,858
1901—02 .	2,681,629	3,811,591	9,583,919	1,065,081	1,126,932	238,142	475,622	4,420	7,484,474	149,229	26,521,039
1902—03 .	2,582,458	3,815,479	9,515,464	677,986	1,006,106	168,823	640,388	15,028	4,235,466	145,831	22,803,029
1903—04 .	1,891,991	3,067,593	9,054,217	914,508	1,293,666	104,126	143,291	13,144	1,984,888	178,140	18,645,564
1904—05 .	1,637,500	2,965,200	9,752,333	803,867	1,126,820	109,733	41,200	12,706	2,164,140	88,304	18,701,803
1905—06 .	1,763,200	3,079,266	8,409,099	756,310	1,507,700	183,565	33,937	7,720	1,951,160	126,252	17,818,209
1906—07 .	1,654,300	2,968,135	8,311,600	601,066	1,234,440	191,866	8,653	2,079	1,956,840	175,321	17,104,300
1907—08 .	1,541,482	3,401,592	8,236,463	469,496	1,695,504	377,162	100,305	23,443	2,358,020	126,154	18,329,621

Corporation Duty.

Act 48 & 49 *Vict. c.* 51.

Rate of Duty.

Corporate and Unincorporate Bodies.—On net annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property liable to duty	5*l.* per cent.

Table showing, for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and for the United Kingdom, the Net Receipt of Duty for the Period from 1896-97 to 1907-08.

Year ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1896—97 . . .	39,399	658	132	40,189
1897—98 . . .	40,908	686	129	41,723
1898—99 . . .	40,643	657	132	41,432
1899—1900 . .	44,952	705	151	45,808
1900—01 . . .	43,463	1,223	153	44,839
1901—02 . . .	45,097	1,444	295	46,836
1902—03 . . .	42,752	888	208	43,848
1903—04 . . .	44,510	891	249	45,650
1904—05 . . .	43,226	874	110	44,210
1905—06 . . .	47,052	1,099	193	48,344
1906—07 . . .	41,333	1,081	217	42,631
1907—08 . . .	50,249	1,071	200	21,520

Probate (and Inventory) Duty and Account Duty.

Table showing the Rates of Duty.

On *Affidavit* of value for probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland, or *Inventory* in Scotland; and on *Accounts* delivered of personal and moveable property as described in sec. 38 of the Act, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12:—

Where the state and effects—

Exceed the value of 100*l.*, but do not exceed 500*l.* . 1*l.* for each 50*l.* and fraction of 50*l.*

Where the state and effects—

Exceed the value of 500*l.*, but do not exceed 1,000*l.* 1*l.* 5*s.* for each 50*l.* and fraction of 50*l.*

Exceed the value of 1,000*l.* . . 3*l.* for each 100*l.* and fraction of 100*l.*

The legacy and succession duties at 1*l.* per cent. are not payable on assets covered by the stamp duties paid at the foregoing rates.

Where the *gross value* of an estate does not exceed 300*l.*, a fixed stamp duty of 30*s.* is payable on the *affidavit* or *inventory*, which also satisfies any claim to legacy or succession duty in respect of the estate or effects to which such affidavit or inventory relates.

It should be noted that these duties are applicable only to property passing by deaths occurring prior to 2nd August, 1894, the estate duty imposed by the Act 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30 being payable in respect of property passing by deaths occurring on or after that date.

Temporary Estate Duty.

Act 52 & 53 *Vict. c.* 7.

(In addition to probate and succession duties.)

Rate of Duty.

On *personal property*, exceeding the value of 10,000*l.*, passing by will or intestacy, or included in an "account" . . . . On *successions* exceeding the value of 10,000*l.*	1*l.* for every 100*l.* or fraction thereof.

This duty is applicable only to property passing by deaths occurring prior to 2nd August, 1894.

THE DEATH DUTIES.

Net Receipt from Death Duties, and Statistics of the Duties.

TABLE SHOWING FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, AND FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE NET RECEIPT OF THE ESTATE, ETC., DUTIES IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

(Estate duty, settlement estate duty, probate and inventory duty, account duty, temporary estate duty, legacy duty, succession duty and corporation duty.)

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Allocated to the Exchequer.	£	£	£	£
1896—97	9,289,530	1,016,919	434,930	10,741,379
1897—98	10,153,717	773,387	258,894	11,185,998
1898—99	10,082,018	980,747	424,053	11,486,818
1899—1900	12,439,723	1,085,380	384,210	13,909,313
1900—01	10,674,327	1,182,225	626,710	12,483,262
1901—02	12,320,508	1,417,935	512,384	14,250,827
1902—03	11,929,561	1,382,230	399,884	13,711,675
1903—04	11,392,259	1,130,259	512,428	13,034,946
1904—05	11,124,565	1,390,463	495,847	13,010,875
1905—06	11,259,703	1,356,027	352,352	12,968,082
1906—07	12,623,856	1,235,297	403,671	14,262,824
Allocated to the Local Taxation Accounts.				
1896—97	2,509,516	345,058	282,321	3,136,895
1897—98	3,410,554	468,951	383,687	4,263,192
1898—99	3,456,599	457,282	313,879	4,245,760
1899—1900	3,719,740	511,464	268,776	4,499,980
1900—01	3,509,748	482,590	245,529	4,237,867
1901—02	3,529,911	485,363	247,613	4,262,887
1902—03	3,480,720	478,599	242,183	4,201,502
1903—04	3,552,488	488,468	250,235	4,291,191
1904—05	3,517,441	483,648	246,467	4,247,556
1905—06	3,620,913	497,875	258,055	4,376,843
1906—07	3,876,089	532,962	286,888	4,695,939
Aggregate.				
1896—97	11,799,046	1,361,977	717,251	13,878,274
1897—98	13,564,271	1,242,338	642,581	15,449,190
1898—99	13,538,617	1,456,029	737,932	15,732,578
1899—1900	16,159,463	1,596,844	652,986	18,409,293
1900—01	14,184,075	1,664,815	872,239	16,721,129
1901—02	15,850,419	1,903,298	759,997	18,513,714
1902—03	15,410,281	1,860,829	642,663	17,913,177
1903—04	14,944,747	1,618,727	762,067	17,326,137
1904—05	14,642,006	1,874,111	742,314	17,258,431
1905—06	14,880,616	1,853,902	610,407	17,344,925
1906—07	16,499,945	1768,259	690,559	18,958,763
1907—08	16,571,384	1,847,018	689,854	19,108,256

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE SEVERAL NET CAPITAL VALUES, REAL AND PERSONAL, ON WHICH ESTATE, ETC., DUTIES WERE PAID IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08. (*See* observations on p. 134.)

Year.	Personalty.	Realty.	Total.
Estate Duty (1894).	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	176,148,000	39,704,000	215,852,000
1897—98 . .	195,237,000	49,466,000	244,703,000
1898—99 . .	198,801,000	49,395,000	248,196,000
1899—1900 . .	230,762,000	57,933,000	288,695,000
1900—01 . .	205,494,000	56,783,000	262,277,000
1901—02 . .	211,006,000	61,564,000	272,570,000
1902—03 . .	211,148,000	64,436,000	275,584,000
1903—04 . .	208,146,000	61,255,000	269,401,000
1904—05 . .	207,245,000	56,756,000	264,001,000
1905—06 . .	215,631,000	58,221,000	273,852,000
1906—07 . .	239,192,000	60,230,000	299,422,000
1907—08 . .	224,757,000	56,326,000	281,083,000
Settlement Estate Duty (1894).			
1896—97 . .	20,032,000	4,359,000	24,391,000
1897—98 . .	26,694,000	6,358,000	33,052,000
1898—99 . .	27,277,000	6,402,000	33,679,000
1899—1900 . .	30,514,000	6,273,000	36,787,000
1900—01 . .	29,384,000	8,296,000	37,680,000
1901—02 . .	44,225,000	13,456,000	57,681,000
1902—03 . .	49,004,000	13,896,000	62,900,000
1903—04 . .	38,677,000	12,875,000	51,552,000
1904—05 . .	41,949,000	10,913,000	52,862,000
1905—06 . .	39,152,000	9,592,000	48,744,000
1906—07 . .	44,580,000	11,105,000	55,685,000
1907—08 . .	37,991,000	10,440,000	48,431,000
Probate and Inventory Duty.			
1896—97 . .	3,704,000	—	3,704,000
1897—98 . .	3,680,000	—	3,680,000
1898—99 . .	3,556,000	—	3,556,000
1899—1900 . .	3,026,000	—	3,026,000
1900—01 . .	2,785,000	—	2,785,000
1901—02 . .	2,870,000	—	2,870,000
1902—03 . .	2,124,000	—	2,124,000
1903—04 . .	2,134,000	—	2,134,000
1904—05 . .	2,029,000	—	2,029,000
1905—06 . .	2,592,000	—	2,592,000
1906—07 . .	2,036,000	—	2,036,000
1907—08 . .	1,509,000	—	1,509,000

TABLE SHOWING THE NET CAPITAL VALUES, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Personalty.	Realty.	Total.
Account Duty.	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	765,000	—	765,000
1897—98 . .	316,000	—	316,000
1898—99 . .	394,000	—	394,000
1899—1900 . .	260,000	—	260,000
1900—01 . .	149,000	—	149,000
1901—02 . .	319,000	—	319,000
1902—03 . .	212,000	—	212,000
1903—04 . .	133,000	—	133,000
1904—05 . .	114,000	—	114,000
1905—06 . .	105,000	—	105,000
1906—07 . .	132,000	—	132,000
1907—08 . .	146,000	—	146,000
Temporary Estate Duty.			
1896—97 . .	1,265,000	9,486,000	10,751,000
1897—98 . .	831,000	4,938,000	5,769,000
1898—99 . .	1,169,000	3,182,000	4,351,000
1899—1900 . .	634,000	2,515,000	3,149,000
1900—01 . .	326,000	1,737,000	2,063,000
1901—02 . .	651,000	1,336,000	1,987,000
1902—03 . .	287,000	923,000	1,210,000
1903—04 . .	364,000	1,233,000	1,597,000
1904—05 . .	356,000	481,000	837,000
1905—06 . .	666,000	346,000	1,012,000
1906—07 . .	421,000	937,000	1,358,000
1907—08 . .	[1]23,000	747,000	724,000
Legacy Duty.			
1896—97 . .	62,372,000	—	62,372,000
1897—98 . .	62,107,000	—	62,107,000
1898—99 . .	65,790,000	—	65,790,000
1899—1900 . .	74,535,000	—	74,535,000
1900—01 . .	72,515,000	—	72,515,000
1901—02 . .	71,455,000	—	71,455,000
1902—03 . .	66,048,000	—	66,048,000
1903—04 . .	65,748,000	—	65,748,000
1904—05 . .	66,446,000	—	66,446,000
1905—06 . .	65,774,000	—	65,774,000
1906—07 . .	65,062,000	—	65,062,000
1907—08 . .	81,308,000	—	81,308,000

[1] Repayments of duty exceeded the duty.

TABLE SHOWING THE NET CAPITAL VALUES, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Personalty.	Realty.	Total.
Succession Duty.[1]	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	5,152,000	20,608,000	25,760,000
1897—93 . .	4,381,000	17,527,000	21,908,000
1898—99 . .	4,005,000	16,022,000	20,027,000
1899—1900 . .	4,006,000	16,023,000	20,029,000
1900—01 . .	4,360,000	17,442,000	21,802,000
1901—02 . .	5,304,000	21,217,000	26,521,000
1902—03 . .	4,560,000	18,243,000	22,803,000
1903—04 . .	3,729,000	14,917,000	18,646,000
1904—05 . .	3,740,000	14,962,000	18,702,000
1905—06 . .	3,564,000	14,254,000	17,818,000
1906—07 . .	3,421,000	13,683,000	17,104,000
1907—08 . .	3,666,000	14,664,000	18,330,000

[1] The appropriation of the total capital to personalty and realty is approximate.

In the foregoing table the capital paying estate duty corresponds to the duty paid. For instance, where an instalment of duty payable in respect of an estate is received, only the portion of the capital corresponding to that instalment of duty is entered. This also applies to the legacy and succession duties. In the tables showing the capital values of estates of which the department had notice in certain years as passing at death, the capital stated is, with some exceptions to which attention is called, the full amount disclosed to the department, although in accordance with the provisions relating to payment by instalments a portion of the estate duty might not be payable until after the year in which it was brought to the notice of the department.

It should be observed that the amounts of capital paying settlement estate duty, legacy duty, and succession duty are all portions of the capital entered under one or other of the remaining heads (usually the estate duty head)—as the capital which is charged with legacy, etc., duty is the same capital that is charged with estate or probate duty.

CLASSIFICATION FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, and for the United Kingdom, of the Number of Estates and Net Capital Value of Estates or portions of Estates liable to Estate Duty of which the Department had notice in the year ended 31st March, 1907, as passing at death, including the capital on which duty was commuted in that year before death.

Part I.—Number of Estates

(as represented by the number of affidavits for Probate or Administration presented within the year for payment of Duty).

Class.		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Small estates.	Not exceeding £300 gross value	14,597	2,231	2,167	18,995
	Exceeding £300, but not exceeding £500 gross value.	7,425	1,055	831	9,311
	£ Net.				
Exceeding	100, but not exceeding 500	5,002	519	469	5,990
,,	500, ,, 1,000	8,694	1,193	629	10,516
,,	1,000, ,, 10,000	14,099	2,069	930	17,098
,,	10,000, ,, 25,000	2,094	259	120	2,473
,,	25,000, ,, 50,000	760	107	42	909
,,	50,000, ,, 75,000	261	36	17	314
,,	75,000, ,, 100,000	117	9	1	127
,,	100,000, ,, 150,000	134	18	7	159
,,	150,000, ,, 250,000	91	7	6	104
,,	250,000, ,, 500,000	52	5	1	58
,,	500,000, ,, 1,000,000	16	2	—	18
,,	1,000,000	10	—	—	10
	Total	53,352	7,510	5,220	66,082

Part II.—Net Capital Value of Estates or Portions of Estates

Class.		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
		£	£	£	£
Small estates.	Not exceeding £300 gross value	2,833,124	418,550	410,080	3,661,754
	Exceeding £300, but not exceeding £500 gross value.	2,977,946	419,288	331,427	3,728,661
	£ Net.				
Exceeding	100, but not exceeding 500	2,140,063	277,943	193,319	2,611,325
,,	500, ,, 1,000	7,136,251	957,664	522,534	8,616,449
,,	1,000, ,, 10,000	51,064,359	7,071,177	3,452,897	61,588,433
,,	10,000, ,, 25,000	36,029,920	4,366,685	2,108,805	42,505,410
,,	25,000, ,, 50,000	29,600,651	3,794,021	1,544,106	34,938,778
,,	50,000, ,, 75,000	16,615,553	2,036,295	953,281	19,605,129
,,	75,000, ,, 100,000	10,217,335	1,009,137	125,025	11,351,497
,,	100,000, ,, 150,000	16,478,760	1,962,065	761,377	19,202,202
,,	150,000, ,, 250,000	19,205,951	1,956,206	1,194,107	22,356,264
,,	250,000, ,, 500,000	17,812,109	2,660,186	820,669	21,292,964
,,	500,000, ,, 1,000,000	12,430,947	433,855	1,670	12,863,132
,,	1,000,000	33,000,233	1,137,949	—	34,138,182
	Total . . . . . £	257,543,202	28,501,021	12,415,957	298,460,180

The net capital classified above (excepting that of the "small estates") includes about 6,257,000*l.* which was not liable to the full rates of duty appropriate to the respective classes in which it appears but to limited rates chargeable by virtue of section 12 (2) of the Finance Act, 1900. 63 Vict. c. 7.

The above figures include both realty and personalty, but they do not include estates not exceeding 100*l.* net value, which are exempt by law, nor do they include insolvent estates.

It may happen that the net capital in certain of the classes is *less* than the amount which would be produced by multiplying the *minimum* of the class by the number of estates in it, and in some cases *more* than would be produced by multiplying the *maximum* of the class by the number of estates in it. This is due to the system of aggregation under which a portion only of an estate may be fully disclosed at the time of presenting the affidavit, the balance being disclosed subsequently, and not necessarily within the same year.

Moreover, property is sometimes charged to duty without an affidavit for probate or administration being presented, so that property is included in Part II. which is not represented by an estate in Part I. And an estate in Part I. is sometimes chargeable to duty in portions at different rates, so that an estate in one class of Part I. may be represented by property in two or more classes of Part II.

Legacy Duty.

Table showing for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and for the United Kingdom the Net Receipt of Legacy Duty in the Period 1896—97 to 1907—08.

Year ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1896—97	2,149,436	294,233	102,828	2,546,497
1897—98	2,280,153	223,945	91,592	2,595,690
1898—99	2,529,988	219,964	123,139	2,873,091
1899—1900	2,816,951	302,516	95,760	3,215,227
1900—01	2,735,673	227,798	128,909	3,092,380
1901—02	2,671,197	348,938	113,453	3,133,588
1902—03	2,625,949	279,553	96,291	3,001,793
1903—04	2,546,551	318,674	101,735	2,966,960
1904—05	2,712,559	287,055	145,385	3,144,999
1905—06	2,669,292	255,564	81,706	3,006,562
1906—07	2,545,175	311,161	83,098	2,939,434
1907—08	3,481,115	328,760	98,726	3,908,601

Succession Duty.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, AND FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE NET RECEIPT OF SUCCESSION DUTY IN THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Year ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1896—97	637,738	94,918	91,027	823,683
1897—98	588,544	67,090	71,990	727,624
1898—99	597,357	63,075	90,795	751,227
1899—1900	586,500	48,442	69,088	704,030
1900—01	651,964	57,832	83,220	793,016
1901—02	1,160,797	50,837	97,302	1,308,936
1902—03	833,713	64,852	67,108	965,673
1903—04	568,422	71,616	58,146	698,184
1904—05	584,701	84,691	55,107	724,499
1905—06	549,185	64,392	60,274	673,851
1906—07	518,091	86,174	56,316	660,581
1907—08	608,891	69,860	53,686	732,437

PROBATE (AND INVENTORY) AND ACCOUNT DUTY.

TABLE SHOWING THE GROSS VALUE OF ESTATES AND NET CAPITAL PAYING PROBATE (AND INVENTORY) DUTY, AND ACCOUNT DUTY, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1907.

—	Approximate Gross Values of Estates.	Debts and Deductions.	Net Capital paying Duty.
	£	£	£.
England	1,787,000	10,000	1,777,000
Scotland	198,000	3,000	195,000
Ireland	202,000	6,000	196,000
United Kingdom £	2,187,000	19,000	2,168,000

NET RECEIPT OF PROBATE (AND INVENTORY) AND ACCOUNT DUTY, 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

United Kingdom.	Probate (and Inventory) Duty.	Account Duty.	Total.	Allocated to the	
				Exchequer.	Local Taxation Accounts.
1896—97	104,890	22,954	127,844	63,922	63,922
1897—98	105,358	9,470	114,828	57,414	57,414
1898—99	103,398	11,836	115,234	57,617	57,617

NET RECEIPT OF PROBATE (AND INVENTORY) AND ACCOUNT DUTY, 1896—97 TO 1907—08—*continued.*

United Kingdom.	Probate (and Inventory) Duty.	Account Duty.	Total.	Allocated to the	
				Exchequer.	Local Taxation Accounts.
1899—1900	86,628	7,812	94,440	47,220	47,220
1900—01	80,596	4,462	85,058	42,529	42,529
1901—02	86,419	9,575	95,994	47,997	47,997
1902—03	62,987	6,373	69,360	34,680	34,680
1903—04	63,999	3,981	67,980	33,990	33,990
1904—05	60,390	3,406	63,796	31,898	31,898
1905—06	78,258	3,146	81,404	40,702	40,702
1906—07	61,720	3,972	65,692	32,846	32,846
1907—08	43,889	4,985	48,875	—	—

The appropriation of the total to columns 2 and 3 is approximate.

This, and the following tables, show the receipts from two of the disappearing duties, the probate, etc., and the temporary estate duty, which are now paid on estates of persons deceased before the 1st August, 1894, when they were superseded by the estate duty of that year.

TEMPORARY ESTATE DUTY (OF 1889).—NET RECEIPT OF DUTY.

This is diminishing rapidly, as the following shows:—

—	Personalty.	Realty.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
1896—97 . . .	12,649	94,858	107,507
1900—01 . . .	3,256	17,369	20,625
1906—07 . . .	4,210	9,372	13,582
1907—08 . . .	[1]—229	7,466	7,237

[1] Repayments of duty exceeded the payments.

CHAPTER XV.

THE LAND TAX.

THE land tax is not charged in Ireland. The remnant of the tax still payable in England, Wales and Scotland is a tax which took the place of the older subsidies, fifteenths, etc., and other periodical assessments levied up to the time of the Commonwealth, which came to an end when this tax was imposed in 1692. The Act of 1692 directed an assessment of 4*s.* in the £ upon all real estate assessed on the *bonâ fide* rack-rent; and on offices (except naval and military offices); and on personal estate 24*s.* per 100*l.*, or 4*s.* in the £ on 6*l.*, the legal rate of interest at that day; stock on land and leasehold property being exempt. The Remembrancer was required to make a book giving the sum assessed upon every county, riding, city, town and every hundred, wapentake, parish, division, town and place therein, and the Land Commissioners were directed to put that assessment into execution. The sum raised amounted to 1,922,712*l.* Owing to the difficulty of raising a sum steadily, it was ordained afterwards that a specified sum should be raised henceforth, and the sum was fixed at 1,485,015*l.* 1*s.* 11¾*d.*

4 Wm. and Mary, c. 1.

9 & 10 Wm. III. c. 10.

There was a difficulty always in raising the tax. Some, for political reasons, as supporters of the Revolution, contributed readily, while others, on similar grounds, endeavoured to evade the tax. Apportioning the quotas was a difficult matter always. From 1689 to 1798, the land tax was voted annually; the sum to be raised was fixed in the Act, which also named the £ rate at which it should be assessed. The rates imposed during this period ranged from 4*s.* in the £ to 1*s.*—the lowest rate imposed. By William Pitt's Act of 1797, a sum of

38 Geo. III. c. 5.

1,989,673*l.* 7*s.* 10¼*d.* was directed to be raised in England and Wales, and the contingent from Scotland was fixed at 47,954*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*—the sum paid by that country since the Union. By an Act of 1798, the quotas were made perpetual. The Act mentioned the quotas to be raised in each county and division in England and Wales, and required that they should be levied in proportion to the sum assessed upon them by the 4 Wm. and Mary. The same care was taken in apportioning the quotas and proportions to be raised in Scotland. This Act is the basis of the land tax as paid to-day; thus the valuation upon which the quotas are laid is seen to be that of 1692.

39 Geo. III. c. 60.

4 Wm. and Mary, c. 1.

4 Wm. and Mary, c. 1.

By 1798, however, the method of assessment adopted originally had been departed from widely. At first it had been intended that personal estate should contribute the larger share of the impost, but it had been relieved from assessment, gradually, so that in 1798 the proportion borne by offices, pensions and personal estate was only 130,000*l.*, while the remainder was contributed by lands, tenements and other property. The land tax on personal estate was abolished in 1833. The previous year only 5,214*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* were raised from that source.

3 Wm. IV. c. 12.

In 1798 also, Pitt brought in and passed a Land Tax Redemption Act. This made the quotas of land tax for each division perpetual, subject to redemption. The quotas, therefore, to this day have not been varied, and this leads to great inequalities of assessment to-day. So rapidly have some districts developed, such as Paddington, Liverpool, Manchester, Torquay, Devonport, and nearly all progressive centres, that by the application of what is known as surplus land tax (where the levy produces more than the quotas) land tax has been extinguished in some districts, and elsewhere it varies from a very small poundage to the maximum permitted to-day.

38 Geo. III. c. 60.

How imposed now.

The land tax is charged on lands and tenements, quarries, etc., etc., and all rents, payments and sums of

money issuing out of lands. This was at first charged on the assessment at a rate not exceeding 4s. in the £. But since 1896, by the Finance Act of that year, land tax is now to be levied at a rate not higher than 1s. in the £ on the annual value of the land for income tax purposes. The poor rate valuation is adopted very generally as the basis of the assessment, but it is, of course, used only to raise the quota of unredeemed land tax in a district, and that again now restricted by the provisions of the Act of 1896. In 1898 also those whose incomes do not exceed 160*l.* (*i.e.*, the limit of exemption from income tax) were freed from land tax, and those whose incomes range from 160*l.* and do not exceed 400*l.*, charged one half only.

38 Geo. III. c. 5, ss. 4 and 24.
59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 31.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 10.

The *Land Tax Commissioners* are a body appointed from time to time under Land Tax Name Acts, and those now in force are that of 1893 and that of 1906, and provide that persons named in a schedule signed and deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons shall be land commissioners under an Act of Geo. IV. for the time being. Such a schedule appears in the *London Gazette* when appointments are made. The Act of 1906, ss. 2 and 3, abolishes the qualification by estate for the position of land commissioner prescribed by the earlier Land Acts, and makes it clear that justices of the peace in a county, shire, riding, division, and *a borough*, constitute land commissioners for the "district" in which they act.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 27.
6 Edw. VII. c. 52.
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 75.
6 Edw. VII. c. 52.
38 Geo. III. c. 5.
38 Geo. III. c. 48.
7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 75.

This question of the land commissioners in each district is of greater consequence because the *local Commissioners of Income Tax* are chosen from their number (*see* "Income Tax," p. 154).

Revenue from Land Tax.

By the Act of 1798 the aggregate of the quotas of land tax for Great Britain was fixed at 1,905,074*l.*, but these quotas had been reduced by redemption and surplus tax to 955,573*l.* by the 25th March, 1907. The number of parishes

in England and Wales (as shown by the table opposite p. 143) contributing in 1798 was 16,104, and of these the quotas of 847 had been extinguished by Lady-day, 1907. The table below shows a diminution in the receipt of land tax in the period 1896—97 to 1907—08, of about 20 per cent., and this is attributable to redemptions, and to the changes in the law (referred to already) in 1896 and 1898.

59 & 60 Vict. c. 28.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 10.

The important result of the apparently minor changes of 1896 and 1898 may be shown from the figures of land tax received in 1906—07.

Land Tax in 1906—07.

	£	£
Unredeemed quotas 25th March, 1907		955,573
Add—		
Land tax from periods broken by redemption, 1906—07 . .		1,067
		956,640
Deduct—		
Under Finance Act, 1896, whereby the tax is limited to 1s. in the £ on annual values for income tax (estimated) .	87,567	
(a) Under Finance Act, 1898, exemption of those whose incomes do not exceed 160*l*..	120,415	
(b) Those whose incomes range from 160*l*. to 400*l*., remission of half the tax . . .	30,680	
Written off as charged on Government property . .	1,971	
		240,633
Approximate amount collectible in 1896—7 .	=	£716,007

NET RECEIPT OF LAND TAX IN THE PERIOD 1896 TO 1907—08.

To 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	883,458	32,987	916,445
1897—98 . .	893,780	32,080	922,860
1898—99 . .	772,716	32,744	805,460
1899—1900 . .	706,623	32,870	739,493
1900—01 . .	733,288	32,581	765,869
1901—02 . .	742,560	32,659	775,219
1902—03 . .	728,136	32,517	760,653
1903—04 . .	710,236	32,613	742,849
1904—05 . .	735,105	32,600	767,705
1905—06 . .	690,617	32,343	722,960
1906—07 . .	684,502	32,413	716,915
1907—08 . .	677,457	32,545	710,002

The details of land tax collection show that a considerable number of parishes now pay on an assessment at 1*d.* or less than 1*d.* in the £; and, further, that surplus tax is about to extinguish the tax in numbers of other parishes in England and Wales.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

THE early history of this duty is connected with two other taxes, of great celebrity or notoriety, viz., the hearth money or chimney money, and the window tax. Like so much of our modern taxation, the hearth money came in soon after the Restoration, being imposed in 1662 to make up the deficiency in the revenue granted to Charles II.; and it was charged at the rate of 2*s.* for every hearth or stove. Those who did not pay poor or church rates, or who lived in houses the annual value of which was not more than 20*s.*, were exempt. The visits of the "chimney men," as the assessors and collectors were called, were much resented, and the tax very unpopular. The tax was repealed altogether by William III. on his assumption of the Crown, and this was said to be a lasting monument of their Majesties' goodness on every hearth in the kingdom.

13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 10.
15 Chas. II. c. 13.
16 Chas. II. c. 3.
1 & 2 Wm. and Mary, c. 10.

But soon this relief was forgotten, as in 1696 a *window tax* was imposed. The tax was imposed on all dwelling-houses, except those not paying church or poor rates. Those with less than 10 windows 2*s.*; from 10 to 20 windows 6*s.*; from 20 windows upwards 10*s.* After the Union with Scotland the tax was extended in 1709, for houses of from 20 to 30 windows paid 10*s.*; and from 30 windows upwards 20*s.*; and these charges in England were in addition to the existing duty of 10*s.* One of the consequences was the closing of many windows. The tax was the subject of legislation frequently in the eighteenth century. Pitt's early fiscal measures included this tax, famous as the Commutation Tax of 1766, when the increases, which had been many, brought the tax to 6*s.*

7 & 8 Wm. III. c. 18.
8 Anne, c. 4.
20 Geo. II. c. 3.
31 Geo. II. c. 22.
2 Geo. III. c. 8.
21 Geo. III. c. 10.
24 Geo. III. c. 38.

for all houses, while fixed sums from 6*s.* for houses of 7 windows up to 20*l.* for those of 180 windows were added to the charge for window tax. In 1792 he gave relief to the houses of 7 windows both in Scotland and England. The year of "the triple assessment," 1798, saw the repeal of the window duties, and a re-grant of them *together with a tax on inhabited houses.* When the income tax was repealed in 1802 additional duties were made payable; and in 1803 house duty and window tax were re-enacted and combined with establishment rates. Spencer Perceval's Consolidation Act of 1808 raised this tax to its maximum: houses up to 6 windows and under 5*l.* value paid 6*s.* 6*d.*; of higher value 8*s.*; but in Scotland these charges were 4*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* Houses with not more than 7 windows paid 1*l.*; not more than 8 1*s.* 13*s.* 0*d.*; not more than 9 42*s.*; not more than 10 56*s.*; and so up to 44 windows, which paid 28*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* From 100 to 109 windows the charge was 58*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*; at 180 windows the charge was 93*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, with 3*s.* additional for every window beyond that number. The period when exemptions were granted began in 1817 after the French War closed, and there were exemptions in 1824 of all houses with less than 8 windows. Then in 1834 Althorp repealed the house duty, and at the same time exempted farm-houses on farms up to 200*l.* rent from window tax. Then in 1840 came Baring's augmentation of the tax by his 10 per cent. on all "assessed taxes." The tax was very objectionable to everybody, scarcely less obnoxious than hearth money, and there were vigorous agitations against it about the middle of the nineteenth century. Especially did disputes arise about the question, "What is a window?"; and it was decided that almost any aperture in a wall might be regarded as a window. The progress of sanitary reform hastened the abolition of the tax, which was repealed by Sir Charles Wood (Lord Halifax) in 1851, and repealed by the substitution of a tax on inhabited houses.

43 Geo. III. c. 161.
32 Geo. III. c. 2.
38 Geo. III. c. 40.
42 Geo. III. c. 34.
43 Geo. III. c. 161.
48 Geo. III. c. 55.
6 Geo. IV. c. 7.
4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 73.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 17.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 36.

The Inhabited House Duty was imposed first by Lord

18 Geo. III. c. 26. North in 1778, for the American War, having been suggested by the "Wealth of Nations." The *annual value* of a house was thought a better basis than the number of windows. Houses to the value of 5*l.* were exempted; those from 5*l.* and under 50*l.* were charged 6*d.* per annum; and those of 50*l.* and upwards 1*s.* in the £. The tax was a charge on the occupier, and the annual value was to be the full and just yearly rent at which a house might be let; in other words, the gross and not the net value. A supplementary Act was passed

19 Geo. III. c. 59. next year, in which the rates of charge were recast, the 6*d.* rate retained for houses from 5*l.* to 20*l.*; 9*d.* charged for those from 20*l.* and under 40*l.*; and 1*s.* for houses worth 40*l.* and upwards. Attention was also given to the definition of household offices, and to "distinct and

38 Geo. III. c. 40. separate building," etc. In 1798 Pitt combined the window and the house taxes, the rates of charge becoming 8*d.*, 1*s.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.* The rates were doubled by Addington

42 Geo. III. c. 34. in 1802, when also the income tax was repealed. Then,

43 Geo. III. c. 161. came the Consolidation Act of 1803, when the two taxes touching houses were combined with the establishment taxes, and re-enacted at 1*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* Greater definition was also given to many points, among them to exemptions, as to farmhouses up to 10*l.* per annum in value; and to charity schools and hospitals and houses for the poor. In 1806 Lord Henry Petty added 10 per cent. to this and other assessed taxes. The Consolidation

48 Geo. III. c. 55. Act of 1808, passed by Spencer Perceval, raised duties slightly, the rates being from 5*l.* to under 20*l.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; from 20*l.* and under 40*l.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*; and 40*l.* and upwards 2*s.* 10*d.* in the pound; and this measure is important still as containing a schedule of the rules for charging the duties. Then, as with the related tax, came relief after

57 Geo. III. c. 25. the French War closed, when in 1817 further exemptions were granted to places of business and to premises in

5 Geo. IV. c. 44. charge of a night watcher. In 1824 further relief was granted in respect of houses used as counting-houses and

6 Geo. IV. c. 7. for other professional purposes. Robinson, in 1825, raised

the limit of exemption to houses under 10*l.* and farmhouses occupied by servants were exempted. The reformed House of Commons, in 1834, at Lord Althorp's suggestion, relieved from a moiety of the tax both shopkeepers residing on their places of business, and houses licensed for the sale of drink; and a reduction of duty was granted on houses from 10*l.* to 18*l.* in value. Then, in 1834, Althorp repealed this house tax, under the mistaken impression that the window tax was less favourable to the wealthier classes. But in 1851 Sir Charles Wood reversed this decision, repealed the window tax, and re-imposed the house duty, on "every inhabited dwelling-house in Great Britain, worth, with the household and other offices, yards and gardens therewith occupied and charged, the rent of 20*l.* or upwards by the year." There were two rates of duty—6*d.* and 9*d.* in the pound. The lower rate was for houses occupied for trade purposes, for houses licensed for drink, and for farmhouses occupied for husbandry only. All other cases were charged at the 9*d.* rate. A nursery ground was not to be assessed with any dwelling-house. In 1867 the duty of proving residence elsewhere to gain exemption for certain premises by Acts of 1817 and 1824 was abolished; and in 1869 all such premises were exempted, except offices, though servants resided on them. The presence of a caretaker was allowed on many kinds of premises. In 1871 hotels and inns which were not licensed for drink were allowed to be assessed on the lower, the 6*d.* scale. In 1878 a caretaker was allowed for offices when he resided on premises solely for their protection. Houses forming one property, but divided into different tenements, were treated also at that time, and exemptions made for empties, and others for rooms used for business purposes. The tax, it will be observed, is not charged in Ireland; in Scotland it is for the most part in the hands of Crown officers; and in London the basis of valuation is the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, the gross value being taken as the "yearly rent" basis, and the area for London is that of

3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 39.
4 Wm. IV. c. 19.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 36.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 90, s. 25.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 14, s. 11.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 103, s. 32.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 15, s. 13.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 12, s. 24.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 67.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.

53 & 54 Vict. c. 8, ss. 25, 26.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 25, s. 4.

3 Edw. VII. c. 46, s. 11.

the Metropolis Management Act of 1855. The last alteration in the house duty was made by Mr. Goschen in 1890. The rates were reduced to up to 40*l.*, 2*d.*, and from 40*l.* to 60*l.*, 4*d.*, while the former 6*d.* is charged for houses of higher value. These rates are for the business houses; and as for the rest the scale was made 3*d.*, 6*d.* and 9*d.* Besides, lodging-houses were placed on the lower scale, and artisans' houses, blocks built for that purpose, and in which people do not pay a rent exceeding 7*s.* 6*d.* a week or not amounting to 20*l.* annual value (1891) for separate dwellings, are made exempt from duty on the certificate of the medical officer of heath. The Revenue Act, 1903, also exempts separate dwelling-houses, and separate dwellings, up to 20*l.*, and in other ways confirms and extends the Act of 1890.

How the Duty is imposed now.

RATES OF INHABITED HOUSE DUTY IN FORCE SINCE 1890.

53 & 54 Vict. c. 8, ss. 25, 26. 3 Edw. VII. c. 46, s. 11.

—	Where the Annual Value of the House		
	Amounts to £20 but does not exceed £40.	Exceeds £40 but does not exceed £60.	Exceeds £60.
	In the £	In the £	In the £
Houses used solely as private dwellings	3*d.*	6*d.*	9*d.*
Residential shops	2*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*
Hotels, public-houses, and coffee-houses			
Farmhouses occupied by tenant farmers or farm servants .			
Lodging-houses			

The duty does not extend to Ireland.

In dealing with the statistics of the numbers and annual values of the properties assessed, it should be pointed out that the duty is charged on the full annual value without any allowance, as in the case of the income tax, for repairs, etc.

For some conditions of exemption, assessment, etc., *see* the foregoing history.

The Net Receipt of Inhabited House Duty, and Other Statistics.

Table showing the Amounts of Duty charged for the Period 1896—97 to 1905—06.

—	Years.									
	1896—97.	1897—98.	1898—99.	1899—1900.	1900—01.	1901—02.	1902—03.	1903—04.	1904—05.	1905—06.
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolis[1] .	689,734	695,747	702,222	705,035	710,817	746,601	749,513	752,068	750,949	749,912
Rest of England	892,245	904,225	1,001,342	1,020,465	1,044,119	1,065,007	1,083,081	1,191,520	1,201,334	1,206,391
Total £	1,581,979	1,599,972	1,703,564	1,725,500	1,754,936	1,811,608	1,832,594	1,943,588	1,952,283	1,956,303
Scotland . .	100,938	103,537	107,845	111,033	114,004	116,477	118,802	121,797	123,578	125,003
Great Britain £	1,682,917	1,703,509	1,811,409	1,836,533	1,868,940	1,928,085	1,951,396	2,065,385	2,075,861	2,081,306

[1] Wherever the Metropolis is referred to it should be understood that the Metropolitan area for the purposes of the Inhabited House Duty is that defined by the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, and the Valuation (Metropolis) Act of 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 67.

TABLE SHOWING FOR ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND THE NET RECEIPT IN THE PERIOD FROM 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Year ended 31st March.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	£	£	£
1896—97	1,412,686	100,748	1,513,434
1897—98	1,463,852	102,906	1,566,758
1898—99	1,470,261	106,617	1,576,878
1899—1900 . . .	1,587,916	110,607	1,698,523
1900—01	1,588,434	112,651	1,701,085
1901—02	1,611,161	115,515	1,726,676
1902—03	1,715,806	117,965	1,833,771
1903—04	1,775,161	120,857	1,896,018
1904—05	1,891,372	122,834	2,014,206
1905—06	1,761,112	124,888	1,886,000
1906—07	1,775,705	125,318	1,901,023
1907—08	1,813,085	126,780	1,940,000

In the tables immediately following are shown:—The numbers and annual values of all premises, whether *exempt* from or *charged* to inhabited house duty for the period 1896—97 to 1906—07; the numbers and annual values of all premises, whether *exempt* from or *charged* to inhabited house duty for the year 1906—07, distinguishing the Metropolis, the rest of England, and Scotland.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBERS AND ANNUAL VALUES OF ALL PREMISES WHETHER EXEMPT FROM OR CHARGED TO INHABITED HOUSE DUTY, FOR THE PERIOD 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Numbers.

Year.	Premises exempt from Duty. Class 1.	Premises charged to Duty. Class 2.	Total Numbers.
1896—97 . .	5,810,571	1,416,868	7,227,439
1897—98 . .	5,895,333	1,444,763	7,340,096
1898—99 . .	5,946,869	1,552,863	7,499,732
1899—1900 . .	6,082,655	1,590,193	7,672,848
1900—01 . .	6,203,560	1,630,215	7,833,775
1901—02 . .	6,303,765	1,676,202	7,979,967
1902—03 . .	6,396,377	1,712,291	8,108,668
1903—04 . .	6,454,212	1,816,042	8,270,254
1904—05 . .	6,571,439	1,848,409	8,419,848
1905—06 . .	6,712,712	1,876,178	8,588,890
1906—07 . .	6,811,815	1,906,073	8,717,888

Annual Values.

Year.	Premises exempt from Duty. Class 1.	Premises charged to Duty. Class 2.	Total Annual Values.
	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	83,346,258	72,144,164	155,490,422
1897—98 . .	85,047,909	73,317,126	158,365,035
1898—99 . .	88,237,644	78,360,945	166,598,589
1899—1900 . .	90,966,174	79,748,547	170,714,721
1900—01 . .	93,856,293	81,381,398	175,237,691
1901—02 . .	96,985,642	83,803,576	180,789,218
1902—03 . .	99,485,614	85,083,652	184,569,266
1903—04 . .	103,980,617	90,113,097	194,093,714
1904—05 . .	106,671,162	90,951,207	197,622,369
1905—06 . .	109,981,880	91,527,040	201,508,920
1906—07 . .	113,316,227	92,950,108	206,266,335

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE METROPOLIS, THE REST OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND GREAT BRITAIN, THE NUMBERS AND ANNUAL VALUES OF ALL PREMISES WHETHER EXEMPT FROM OR CHARGED TO INHABITED HOUSE DUTY FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

Numbers.

—	Premises exempt from Duty. Class 1.	Premises charged to Duty. Class 2.	Total Numbers.
Metropolis . .	243,339	495,020	738,359
Rest of England .	5,482,411	1,250,954	6,733,365
Total England .	5,725,750	1,745,974	7,471,724
Scotland . .	986,962	130,204	1,117,166
Great Britain .	6,712,712	1,876,178	8,588,890

Annual Values.

—	Premises exempt from Duty. Class 1.	Premises charged to Duty. Class 2.	Total Numbers.
	£	£	£
Metropolis . .	16,247,548	29,793,476	46,041,024
Rest of England .	79,804,162	56,106,830	135,910,992
Total England .	96,051,710	85,900,306	181,952,016
Scotland . .	13,930,170	5,626,734	19,556,904
Great Britain .	109,981,880	91,527,040	201,508,920

We now proceed to deal in detail with—

Class 1.—Premises *exempt* from inhabited house duty.

Class 2.—Premises *charged* to inhabited house duty.

NUMBERS OF PREMISES EXEMPT FROM INHABITED HOUSE DUTY 1896—97 TO 1905—06.

—	"Separate" Dwellings under Acts of 1891 and 1903.	House of Annual Value.			Hospitals, Schools, Royal and Diplomatic, etc.	Houses used solely for Trade, etc.	Total.
		Under £10.	£10 to £15	£15 to £20.			
1896—97	23,860	3,259,640	1,338,770	661,337	27,027	499,937	5,810,571
1899—1900	40,511	3,219,815	1,512,191	737,240	28,470	544,428	6,082,655
1905—06	58,737	3,148,779	1,915,248	924,815	31,102	634,031	6,712,712

Annual Values of the same.

—	"Separate" Dwellings under Acts of 1891 and 1903.	House of Annual Value.			Hospitals, Schools, Royal and Diplomatic, etc.	Houses used solely for Trade, etc.	Total.
		Under £10.	£10 to £15.	£15 to £20.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—07	370,400	19,712,805	15,650,838	11,177,878	2,430,428	34,003,909	83,346,258
1899—1900	479,710	20,010,280	17,785,044	12,488,860	2,803,329	37,398,951	90,996,174
1905—06	744,966	20,015,748	22,579,378	15,641,102	3,640,273	47,160,413	109,981,880

NUMBERS OF ALL PREMISES CHARGED TO INHABITED HOUSE DUTY, 1896—97 AND 1905—06.

—			1896—7.	1899--1900.	1905—06.
"Separate Dwellings" Acts of 1891 and 1903—					
£	£	£			
	20 and under	41	976	2,007	10,795
	41 ,,	61	—	—	4,341
20	,,	25	311,117	365,464	444,700
25	,,	30	228,746	264,484	310,915
30	,,	41	401,339	441,795	516,380
41	,,	50	94,411	106,948	132,430
50	,,	61	140,357	150,997	171,308
61	,,	80	71,811	79,060	91,162
80	,,	100	49,990	53,530	59,386
100	,,	150	60,927	64,616	68,599
Carried forward .			1,359,674	1,528,901	1,810,016

NUMBERS OF PREMISES CHARGED TO INHABITED HOUSE DUTY, 1896—97 AND 1905—06—*continued.*

—	1896—7.	1899—1900.	1905—06.
Brought forward .	1,359,674	1,528,901	1,810,016
£ £			
150 and under 200	22,474	23,808	25,949
200 ,, 300	18,699	19,747	20,922
300 ,, 400	7,191	7,782	8,384
400 ,, 500	3,346	3,668	3,926
500 ,, 600	1,695	1,896	2,128
600 ,, 700	1,066	1,253	1,379
700 ,, 1,000	1,350	1,548	1,715
1,000 and upwards. .	1,373	1,590	1,723
Totals . . .	1,416,868	1,590,193	1,876,142

ANNUAL VALUES OF ALL PREMISES CHARGED TO INHABITED HOUSE DUTY, 1896—7 AND 1905—6.

—	1896—7.	1899—1900.	1905—6.
"Separate Dwellings" Acts of 1891 and 1903—			
£ £ £	£	£	£
20 and under 41	25,969	50,595	290,113
41 ,, 61	—	—	212,835
20 ,, 25	6,720,669	7,912,047	9,634,141
25 ,, 30	6,011,635	6,968,126	8,201,134
30 ,, 41	13,815,151	15,213,074	17,716,848
41 ,, 50	4,213,742	4,766,591	5,885,274
50 ,, 61	7,614,220	8,210,347	9,307,690
61 ,, 80	4,970,820	5,478,718	6,338,377
80 ,, 100	4,290,031	4,602,893	5,129,304
100 ,, 150	7,084,838	7,536,415	8,039,025
150 ,, 200	3,708,251	3,948,499	4,305,819
200 ,, 300	4,336,045	4,598,476	4,888,530
300 ,, 400	2,371,232	2,579,936	2,780,744
400 ,, 500	1,437,765	1,583,085	1,716,185
500 ,, 600	892,171	1,003,761	1,127,754
600 ,, 700	669,506	789,959	865,897
700 ,, 1,000	1,081,267	1,242,021	1,379,919
1,000 and upwards . .	2,900,852	3,264,004	3,707,451
Total . . .	72,144,164	79,748,547	91,527,040

CHAPTER XVII.

THE INCOME TAX.

History.—The history of this great engine of the Revenue, in itself a whole system of Revenue, as Gladstone said, begins with January, 1799, when Pitt first imposed it by an Act of 1798, which was amended by an Act of the same year. The land tax was made a rent-charge, the "triple assessment" repealed, and an income tax imposed on both residents and absentees in Great Britain —it was not imposed in Ireland until 1853—on *incomes* from land and houses (including owners, tenants and lessors), income from personal property and from trades, professions, offices, pensions, stipends, employments and vocations; incomes arising out of Great Britain; and incomes not falling under any of the foregoing rules. These incomes were also under nineteen cases. There were certain general and particular deductions. Repairs in the case of a farm with a principal messuage were allowed to 8 per cent. on the annual value, and in other farm cases to 3 per cent. The limit of allowance for houses and buildings was 10 per cent. There were *abatements*, for children in the annuitant's family, and for premiums paid for life insurance, the funds of friendly societies, and the incomes of corporations established for charity were *exempted*, and other incomes under 60*l.* There were various rates for incomes from 60*l.* to 200*l.* At 200*l.* the full tax became chargeable, which was at 10 per cent. The special objection to the tax was that it was collected by local officers; though special *commercial commissioners* were appointed to assess incomes in London and the larger towns. Pitt hoped to raise 10,000,000*l.*, but the yield in 1799 was little over

39 Geo. III. c. 13.
39 Geo. III. c. 22.

6,000,000*l.*, and in 1801 it brought but 5,600,000*l.*, when it was repealed. 42 Geo. III. c. 42.

The income tax was re-imposed in 1803 by Addington. The chief difference from Pitt's tax was that a general return of incomes was not required, but a particular return of income from particular sources. This was the origin of our well-known Schedules A, B, C, D and E, much on the basis of our present classification, which will be given further on. The rate of the Act of 1803 was 1*s.* in the £ on incomes of 150*l.* and upwards, there being an abatement on those between 60*l.* and 150*l.* at various rates from 3*d.* to 11*d.* in the £. In 1805 he added to the rate, and at his death Grenville made it 10 per cent. or 2*s.* in the £. Then came Henry Petty's Act of 1806, which fixed the limit of exemption at 50*l.* It was war time, and in 1815 the income tax in April yielded 14,545,279*l.* There was a cry for relief, and Vansittart yielded the income tax among others. 43 Geo. III. c. 122. 45 Geo. III. c. 15. 46 Geo. III. c. 65.

Sir Henry Parnell's scheme of "financial reform" produced a great impression in 1830, especially as Budgets were discouraging every year, the country exhausted after the war, and neither knowledge nor skill to bring about reform seemed available. Thus it was that Sir Robert Peel in 1834 spoke of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Althorp, as "seated on an empty chest—by a pool of bottomless deficiency—fishing for a Budget." This state of things led to the call for Peel, and he undertook power, and brought in his income tax of 1842, the basis of our income tax to-day. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.

At 7*d.* in the £ Peel re-imposed the tax for four years. The Act of 1842 was founded closely on that of 1806. It was, as before, imposed in Great Britain only. Exemption was granted to all whose incomes in the aggregate were under 150*l.* In the case of farmers, instead of three-quarters for England and one-half for Scotland, the income tax was charged on an income assumed to be half the rent paid in England, and one-third in Scotland. There were special commissioners appointed to assess incomes in cases where taxpayers objected to have this done locally

by neighbours; and there were other points of great importance in the assessment and collection of the tax. Particularly were persons receiving payment of incomes arising from the revenue of any foreign state required to deliver an account of it at the head office of the Inland Revenue. This last point was made in a supplementary measure. Peel hoped to get at *7d.* 3,770,000*l.* The yield in 1843 was 5,607,798*l.*

5 & 6 Vict. c. 80.

In 1845 Peel secured a continuation of the tax (which he had imposed as a temporary measure, to secure the equilibrium of income and expenditure) for three years more. And again, in 1848, it was renewed at the old rate of *7d.* for three years, instead of 1*s.* for two and *7d.* for three years proposed by Lord John Russell. It was renewed again in 1851 for one year, and that course was taken also in 1852. With 1853 we come to Mr. Gladstone's great Budget. In that year at *7d.* the tax produced 5,931,982*l.* Mr. Gladstone extended the tax to Ireland, and imposed the tax on the United Kingdom for seven years at *7d.* for the first two, *6d.* for the next two, and *5d.* for the last three years, imposing also the succession duty on landed and settled property, repealing the duties on soap and advertisements, and reforming the assessed taxes. Farmers were permitted to be assessed under the general Schedule D, if they preferred that, and professional men were allowed, like traders, to be charged on an average of profit for the last three years. But the limit of exemption was lowered to 100*l.* from 150*l.*, with an abatement on incomes from 100*l.* to 150*l.* of so much duty as should exceed the rate of *5d.* Expenses in public office, and those of clergymen and ministers of religion incurred in discharging their duties, were allowed to be deducted from income.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 34.

The war with Russia caused the raising of the tax in 1854 from *7d.* to 1*s.* *2d.* in the £, and in 1855 twopence more, making the "war ninepence," was added to the rate, making 1*s.* *4d.* in the £ in all. In 1856 the yield of the tax was 16,545,000*l.* The rate in 1858 was again at *7d.*, and in 1859 at *5d.* Then in 1860, owing to the

17 & 18 Vict. c. 29.

threatening aspect of France, the rate was raised to 9*d.*, to be followed next year, 1860—61, by another 1*d.*, making 10*d.*, which Mr. Gladstone used to effect his second great revision of the tariff. For 1862 and 1863 the rate was 9*d.*, and for 1863—64 it was 7*d.* Instead of the abatement of tax on incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, as fixed in 1853, an abatement of 60*l.* was allowed in assessing incomes from 100*l.* to 200*l.* This year became celebrated as having witnessed Mr. Gladstone's failure to persuade the House to repeal the exemption of the incomes of charities. His speech remains as a great *locus*. In 1865 the rate of charge was 6*d.*, in 1866 it was 4*d.* Thus there was 5*d.* in 1868, 6*d.* in 1869, 5*d.* for 1870, 4*d.* for 1871, 6*d.* for 1872, and 4*d.* for 1873. The amount of abatement on assessment was now raised by Robert Lowe from 60*l.* to 80*l.*, and incomes entitled to it extended from 200*l.* to 300*l.* The yield, notwithstanding, was over 1¾ millions for every penny. In 1874[1] the rate was 3*d.*, and in 1875 and 1876 2*d.*, but in 1877 it became 3*d.*, and then the exemption from tax was extended from incomes of 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and incomes entitled to abatement were raised to a limit of 400*l.*, while the amount of abatement was raised from 80*l.* to 120*l.* In 1878 incomes under Schedule D were allowed to deduct for depreciation and wear and tear of machinery and plant. In 1879 the rate of charge was raised from 3*d.* to 5*d.* The yield in 1880 was 9,194,606*l.* In 1881 the rate was 6*d.*, in 1882 5*d.*, in 1883 6½*d.* In 1884 and 1885 the rate was 5*d.*; for the two following years it became 8*d.*, and then in 1888—89 it was reduced to 6*d.* In 1891—92, Mr. Goschen being at the Exchequer, he abolished poundage for collecting the tax; and in 1893—94 trade union funds were relieved from income tax, but the rate of charge was raised to 7*d.* Then came the famous Budget of 1894, in which, concomitant of the new estate duty, Sir William Harcourt raised the rate of charge to 8*d.*, but raised the limit of exemption from tax to incomes

39 & 40 Vict. c. 16.

41 & 42 Vict. c. 15.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 13.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 2.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 7.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 39, s. 24.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.

[1] Early that year Mr. Gladstone failed to persuade the country to continue him in power when he proposed to repeal the income tax.

not exceeding 160*l.*, and gave an abatement of that amount on assessments up to 400*l.* to incomes between 400*l.* and 500*l.* of 100*l.*, and an allowance was made on the joint incomes of husband and wife. In the assessment also of the annual value on which the tax is laid deductions were now allowed of one-eighth on land, and of one-sixth on house property, except when these proportions brought the assessments more than this below the rent. It had been intended, and it was announced, and further the Inland Revenue allowed the assessment of incomes under Schedule B, *i.e.*, to farmers *throughout the United Kingdom* at *one-third* the assessment, but power to do this was not taken until 1896, after the attention of the Inland Revenue had been called to the matter.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.

59 & 60 Vict. c. 28.

In 1897 married women's property gained exemption from the husband's assessment, and in 1898 the abatements on modest incomes up to 700*l.* were extended as follows:—Up to 400*l.*, as before an abatement of 160*l.*; up to 500*l.* by 150*l.*; up to 600*l.* by 120*l.*; and up to 700*l.* by 70*l.* The effect of these abatements will be shown in the statistics (p. 189). We have now reached the time of the South African War, which caused the rate of charge to be raised in 1900 to 1*s.*, in 1901 to 1*s.* 2*d.*, and then in 1902 to 1*s.* 3*d.* In 1903 the rate was reduced to 11*d.*, but Mr. A. Chamberlain raised it again in 1904 to 1*s.*, and unregistered friendly societies were declared to be exempt when the income did not exceed 160*l.*

60 & 61 Vict. c. 24.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 10.

63 & 64 Vict. c. 7.
1 Edw. VII. c. 7.
2 Edw. VII. c. 7.
3 Edw. VII. c. 8.
4 Edw. VII. c. 7.

There was no change in the tax afterwards until Mr. Asquith's Budget of 1907—08, which brought about the following modifications, viz., a relief to *earned* incomes up to 2,000*l.*, which, when the full rate is 1*s.*, pay 9*d.*, the relief to be claimed before the 30th September. There is a definition of "earned" income. Employers are to make a return of the incomes of their employees when required to do so; every person may be required to make a return of his income; the recovery of fines may be enforced within three years of their award; a taxpayer may be assessed on actual profit instead of an average of three

years; the Commissioners have various powers conferred upon them, especially in respect of "wear and tear"; and clergymen and ministers allowed a deduction of one-eighth on the assessment of that portion of a residence for which they pay rent and use for official purposes. These enactments are in force to-day.

How the Tax is imposed now.

The basis of the income tax may be found in "the Income Tax Act, 1842," and "the Income Tax Act, 1853." The tax is imposed "for every twenty shillings of the annual value" of certain profits recited in the first clause of the Act of 1853. For the convenience of the imposition and collection of the tax, that Act places the incomes subject to it in schedules, as follows:—

5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 34.

Schedule A.—For and in respect of the property in all lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages in the United Kingdom, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual value thereof:

Schedule B.—For and in respect of the occupation of all such lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages as aforesaid, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual value thereof:

Schedule C.—For and in respect of all profits arising from interest, annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities payable to any person, body politic or corporate, company or society, whether corporate or not corporate, out of any public revenue, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual amount thereof:

Schedule D.—For and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person residing in the United Kingdom from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and for and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person residing in the United Kingdom from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, whether the same shall

be respectively carried on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual amount of such profits and gains:

And for and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person whatever, and whether a subject of His Majesty or not, although not resident within the United Kingdom, from any property whatever in the United Kingdom, or any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, exercised within the United Kingdom, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual amount of such profits and gains:

And for and in respect of all interest of money, annuities, and other annual profits and gains, not charged by virtue of any of the other schedules contained in this Act, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual amount thereof:

Schedule E.—For and in respect of every public office or employment of profit, and upon every annuity, pension, or stipend payable by His Majesty or out of the public Revenue of the United Kingdom, except annuities charged to the duties under the said Schedule C, and to be charged for every twenty shillings of the annual amount thereof.

The Income Tax Acts afford somewhat minute instruction for the imposition and the collection of the tax, and *special rules* for a large number of given "*cases*," which should be sought in the Acts of 1842, 1853, and other Acts; but *rule* 1 *of the Act of* 1842 on *annual value* must be given here—it is of special importance.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 34.

GENERAL RULE FOR ESTIMATING LANDS, TENEMENTS, HEREDITAMENTS, OR HERITAGES MENTIONED IN SCHEDULE A.

The annual value of lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritages charged under Schedule A shall be understood to be the rent by the year at which the same are let

at rack-rent, if the amount of such rent shall have been fixed by agreement commencing within the period of seven years preceding the fifth day of April next before the time of making the assessment, but if the same are not so let at rack-rent, then at the rack-rent at which the same are worth to be let by the year; which rule shall be construed to extend to all lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritages, capable of actual occupation of whatever nature, and for whatever purpose occupied or enjoyed, and of whatever value, except the properties mentioned in the No. II. and No. III. of this schedule (*i.e.*, tithes, quarries, mines, etc., etc.).

One-third only of the annual value is charged under Schedule B; nurseries and gardens are charged under Schedule D.

The *rate of charge* during the year 1908—09 is at *one shilling* in the pound, subject to the abatement made by the Finance Act of 1907, on *earned* incomes up to 2,000*l.* a year, viz., a charge of ninepence only. (*See* the historical section of this chapter.) 8 Ed. VII. c. 16. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13.

Exemption of all incomes not exceeding 160*l.* 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.

Abatements are allowed of 160*l.* on incomes not exceeding 400*l.*

" " 150*l.* on incomes not exceeding 500*l.*

" " 120*l.* on incomes not exceeding 600*l.*

" " 70*l.* on incomes not exceeding 700*l.*

Deductions of one-eighth allowed in respect of lands, and of one-sixth in respect of houses for repairs, etc. (*vide* Finance Act, 1894). 57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.

The relief given by the Act of 1907 to earned incomes is in addition to any exemption or abatement under other Income Tax Acts, or in respect of the payment of premiums, etc. Relief must be claimed for earned incomes before the 30th of September. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13.

An "*earned income*" means—(*a*) "any income arising in

respect of any office or employment of profit held by the individual, or in respect of any pension, superannuation, or other allowance, deferred pay, or compensation for loss of office given in respect of the past services of the individual or of the husband or parent of the individual in any office or employment of profit, whether the individual or husband or parent of the individual shall have contributed to such pension, superannuation, allowance, or deferred pay or not; and

(*b*) "any income from any property which is attached to or forms part of the emoluments of any office or employment of profit held by the individual; and

(*c*) "any income which is charged under Schedules B or D in the Income Tax Act, 1853, or the rules prescribed by Schedule D in the Income Tax Act, 1842, and is immediately derived by the individual from the carrying on or exercise by him of his profession, trade, or vocation either as an individual, or, in the case of a partnership, as a partner personally acting therein." (Individual includes either husband or wife, where a wife's profits are deemed to be the profits of the husband.)

16 & 17 Vict. c. 34. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.

7 Ed. VII. c. 13.

It should be observed carefully that the Act of 1907 empowers an assessor to require an employer to give particulars of name, residence, and pay of any employees (*see* also Act of 1842). And every person is made liable to be called upon to make a full return of his or her income. Fines or penalties may be recovered within three years after the fine or penalty is incurred. A person may, if he desire it, be charged to income tax on the actual amount of profits or gains made during the year instead of an average of those profits or gains for the past three years, and be entitled to a repayment if the tax has been overpaid. The commissioners of income tax are empowered to make deductions in respect of "wear and tear" of machinery or plant used for the purposes of any trade, manufacture, adventure, or concern.

5 & 6 Vict. c. 35. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13, s. 22. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13, s. 23. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13, s. 24. 7 Ed. VII. c. 13, s. 26.

Clergymen or ministers of religion are allowed a deduction of one-eighth on the value of any dwelling-house for which

7 Ed. VII. c. 13, s. 28.

they pay a rent, in respect of *the portion of it which they may use for official purposes.*

THE YIELD OF THE INCOME TAX AND SOME STATISTICS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF INCOME TAX IN FORCE IN THE PERIOD FROM 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Year ended 5th April.	Rates of Income Tax.	
1896—97 .	8*d.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400, and £100 on incomes exceeding £400, but not exceeding £500.	Rates.
1897—98 .		
1898—99 .	8*d.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400. £150 on incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500. £120 on incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600, and £70 on incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.	
1899—1900 .		
1900—01 .	1*s.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400. £150 on incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500. £120 on incomes exceeding £500 but not £600, and £70 on incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.	
1901—02 .	1*s.* 2*d.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400. £150 on incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500. £120 on incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600, and £70 on incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.	
1902—03 .	1*s.* 3*d.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400. £150 on incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500. £120 on incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600, and £70 on incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.	

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF INCOME TAX IN FORCE IN THE PERIOD FROM 1896—97 TO 1907—08—*continued.*

Year ended 5th April.	Rates of Income Tax.
1903—04 .	11*d.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400. £150 on incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500. £120 on incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600, and £70 on incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.
1904—05 .	1*s.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year, abatements being allowed as follows:— £160 on incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400. £150 on incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500. £120 on incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600, and £70 on incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.
1905—06 .	
1906—07 .	
1907—08 .	1*s.* in the £ on incomes exceeding £160 a year; but "earned" incomes up to £2,000 pay 9*d.* only; abatements as before.

TABLE SHOWING THE BUDGET ESTIMATE, EXCHEQUER RECEIPT, NET RECEIPT AND NET PRODUCE OF THE INCOME TAX FOR THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1907—08.

Budget Estimate, Exchequer Receipt, Net Receipt, Net Produce, and Produce per Penny, 1896—97 to 1907—08.

Year.	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipt.	Net Receipt.	Net Produce.	Rate of Tax in the £.	Produce for each Penny of the Tax.
	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£
1896—97 . .	16,200,000	16,650,000	16,901,341	16,788,821	0 8	2,098,602
1897—98 . .	16,900,000	17,250,000	17,171,377	17,507,040	0 8	2,188,380
1898—99 . .	17,700,000	18,000,000	18,042,311	18,274,315	0 8	2,284,289
1899—1900 . .	18,300,000	18,750,000	18,867,336	18,828,958	0 8	2,353,619
1900—01 . .	25,800,000	26,920,000	27,561,160	29,705,312	1 0	2,475,442
1901—02 . .	33,800,000	34,800,000	35,378,700	35,440,470	1 2	2,531,462
1902—03 . .	38,600,000	38,800,000	38,659,846	38,037,931	1 3	2,535,862
1903—04 . .	30,500,000	30,800,000	30,500,450	28,188,067	0 11	2,562,551
1904—05 . .	30,000,000	31,250,000	31,263,654	30,966,404	1 0	2,580,533
1905—06 . .	31,000,000	31,350,000	31,294,752	31,601,237	1 0	2,633,436
1906—07 . .	31,500,000	31,600,000	31,891,949	31,800,000	1 0	2,666,876
1907—08 . .	30,500,000	32,380,000	31,860,380	—	1 0[1]	—

[1] 9*d.* in the £ on "earned" incomes up to £2,000.

TABLE SHOWING THE NET RECEIPT OF INCOME TAX IN THE PERIOD FROM 1896—97 TO 1907—08 FOR EACH PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	14,715,755	1,519,636	665,950	16,901,341
1897—98 . .	14,898,851	1,601,784	670,742	17,171,377
1898—99 . .	15,662,806	1,692,211	687,294	18,042,311
1899—1900 . .	16,406,858	1,766,033	694,445	18,867,336
1900—01 . .	23,772,051	2,839,835	949,274	27,561,160
1901—02 . .	30,825,249	3,410,097	1,143,354	35,378,700
1902—03 . .	33,720,346	3,696,186	1,243,314	38,659,846
1903—04 . .	26,786,535	2,675,694	1,038,221	30,500,450
1904—05 . .	27,389,732	2,860,782	1,013,140	31,263,654
1905—06 . .	27,423,061	2,888,330	983,361	31,294,752
1906—07 . .	28,024,957	2,867,746	999,246	31,891,949
1907—08 . .	28,005,740	2,858,549	996,091	31,860,380

Net Receipt, England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1896—97 to 1907—08.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE GROSS INCOME BROUGHT UNDER THE REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT, THE DEDUCTIONS, AND THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED FOR THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1906—07.

Year.	Gross Income from all Classes of Profits brought under the Review of the Department.	Deductions.[1]	Income on which Tax was received.
	£	£	£
1896—97 . .	704,741,608	201,076,978	503,664,630
1897—98 . .	734,461,246	209,250,046	525,211,200
1898—99 . .	762,667,309	214,437,859	548,229,450
1899—1900 . .	791,735,413	226,866,664	564,868,749
1900—01 . .	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901—02 . .	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902—03 . .	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903—04 . .	902,758,585	287,746,212	615,012,373
1904—05 . .	912,129,680	292,801,583	619,328,097
1905—06 . .	925,184,556	293,159,810	632,024,746
1906—07 . .	943,702,014	303,653,776	640,048,238

Gross Income, Deductions, and Income on which Tax was received, 1896—97 to 1905—96.

[1] Whether at the time the assessments were made, or subsequently by way of discharge or repayment.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN CLASSES, THE GROSS AMOUNT OF INCOME BROUGHT UNDER THE REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1906—07.

Gross Income, in Classes, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Year.	Class 1. Profits from the Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. — Schedule A.	Class 2. Profits from the Occupation of Lands, etc. — Schedule B.	Class 3. Profits from British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government Securities. — Schedule C.	Class 4. Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. — Schedule D.	Class 5. Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company Officials. — Schedule E.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—97 .	214,199,332	18,496,701	38,497,545	377,098,765	56,449,265	704,741,608
1897—98 .	216,457,409	18,290,828	38,609,269	401,312,921	59,790,819	734,461,246
1898—99 .	223,832,177	17,632,032	39,409,184	416,505,891	65,288,025	762,667,309
1899—1900	228,383,906	17,596,152	39,408,744	436,253,088	70,093,523	791,735,413
1900—01 .	232,810,179	17,608,766	41,364,917	466,189,836	75,381,815	833,355,513
1901—02 .	238,231,937	17,589,800	44,288,647	487,731,644	79,151,425	866,993,453
1902—03 .	241,887,406	17,541,703	46,121,448	491,646,201	82,441,788	879,638,546
1903—04 .	251,784,459	17,544,450	44,947,921	502,402,516	86,079,239	902,758,585
1904—05 .	255,127,403	17,479,547	45,580,640	504,567,799	89,374,291	912,129,680
1905—06 .	258,948,671	17,460,062	46,925,674	508,664,345	93,185,804	925,184,556
1906—07 .	263,741,544	17,436,832	46,722,274	518,669,823	97,131,541	943,702,014

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN CLASSES, THE DEDUCTIONS[1] FROM THE GROSS INCOME BROUGHT UNDER THE REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1906—07.

Deductions from Gross Income, in Classes, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Year	Class 1. — Schedule A.	Class 2. — Schedule B.	Class 3. — Schedule C.	Class 4. — Schedule D.	Class 5. — Schedule E.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—97 .	71,929,195	13,437,259	2,369,608	92,698,304	20,642,612	201,076,978
1897—98 .	73,337,259	13,264,804	2,643,181	97,713,941	22,290,861	209,250,046
1898—99 .	75,709,159	12,644,927	2,706,068	97,950,888	25,426,817	214,437,859
1899—1900	79,340,674	12,763,516	3,243,744	104,103,727	27,415,003	226,866,664
1900—01 .	81,406,808	12,902,465	3,194,532	112,151,606	29,593,849	239,249,260
1901—02 .	86,053,904	13,178,054	3,519,758	124,704,165	31,986,653	259,442,534
1902—03 .	89,605,107	13,203,189	3,810,720	130,242,202	34,170,425	271,031,643
1903—04 .	95,587,185	13,112,782	4,661,764	138,018,583	36,365,898	287,746,212
1904—05 .	97,431,323	13,274,423	4,223,590	139,333,491	38,538,756	292,801,583
1905—06 .	101,422,867	13,369,227	4,608,830	133,315,391[2]	40,443,495	293,159,810
1906—07 .	105,288,954	13,325,247	5,011,310	137,633,176	42,395,089	303,653,776
1907—08 .	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Whether at the time the assessments were made, or subsequently by way of discharge or repayment.

[2] Decrease due to decisions in the High Court leading, in one case, to the payment of large arrears of duty.

Analysis of Deductions from Gross Income, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

TABLE GIVING AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEDUCTIONS[1] REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING TABLE.

Year.	Exemptions in respect of small Incomes.[2]	Abatements.	Life Insurance Premiums	Charities, Hospitals, Friendly Societies, etc.	Repairs—Lands and Houses.	Wear and Tear of Machinery or Plant.	Other Allowances and Income on which Tax was Irrecoverable.	Total Deduction.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—97 .	37,649,779	76,591,697	5,133,033	6,636,448	30,255,672	5,756,775	39,053,574	201,076,978
1897—98 .	39,321,690	79,614,495	5,465,795	7,132,323	30,737,266	6,521,057	40,457,420	209,250,046
1898—99 .	40,106,750	85,686,288	5,671,389	6,595,343	32,069,757	7,094,184	37,214,148	214,437,859
1899—1900	42,867,549	90,710,149	6,050,632	7,711,215	32,753,585	8,434,332	38,339,202	226,866,664
1900—01 .	42,884,203	94,188,215	6,373,843	7,298,272	33,477,337	9,870,726	45,156,664	239,249,260
1901—02 .	45,778,722	99,403,245	6,927,221	7,801,857	34,260,568	11,500,079	53,770,842	259,442,534
1902—03 .	48,436,324	103,559,556	7,342,717	8,547,084	34,905,416	12,707,580	55,532,966	271,031,643
1903—04 .	50,540,372	108,556,815	8,001,965	10,045,512	36,917,355	12,789,498	60,894,695	287,746,212
1904—05 .	50,496,914	110,466,027	8,092,079[3]	10,005,292	37,522,232	13,765,418	62,453,621	292,801,583
1905—06 .	52,413,662	112,809,494	8,582,967	10,532,691	38,173,967	14,974,744	55,672,285	293,159,810
1906—07 .	54,520,281	114,556,689	9,155,557	11,105,028	38,996,538	17,107,518	58,212,165	303,653,776
1907—08 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Whether at the time the assessments were made, or subsequently by way of discharge or repayment.

[2] The figures in this column represent adjustments of assessments by repayment or otherwise. They do not in any way indicate the total income not exceeding £160 a year exempt from the tax.

[3] Relief extended in this year by sect. 9 of 4 Edw. VII. c. 7 to Premiums on Life Insurances effected with Insurance Companies legally established in any British Possession. By sect. 11 of the Revenue Act of 1906 the relief has been further extended, as from 1st October, 1906, to premiums on Life Insurances effected with any Insurance Company lawfully carrying on business in Great Britain or Ireland.

[4] Decrease due to decisions in the High Court leading, in one case, to the payment of large arrears of duty.

Net Produce of the Tax, in Classes, with Percentages borne by each Class, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE NET PRODUCE OF THE TAX FROM EACH CLASS OF PROFITS, WITH THE PERCENTAGE BORNE BY EACH.

Year.	Class 1. Profits from the Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. Schedule A.		Class 2. Profits from the Occupation of Lands. Schedule B.		Class 3. Profits from British, Colonial, and Foreign Government Securities. Schedule C.		Class 4. Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. Schedule D.		Class 5. Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company Officials. Schedule E.		Total Net Produce of the Tax.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1896—97 .	4,742,338	28·2	168,648	1·0	1,204,264	7·2	9,480,016	56·5	1,193,555	7·1	16,788,821	100
1897—98 .	4,770,672	27·3	167,534	1·0	1,198,869	6·8	10,119,967	57·8	1,249,998	7·1	17,507,040	100
1898—99 .	4,937,434	27·0	166,237	0·9	1,223,437	6·7	10,618,500	58·1	1,328,707	7·3	18,274,315	100
1899—1900 .	4,968,108	26·4	161,088	0·8	1,205,500	6·4	11,071,645	58·8	1,422,617	7·6	18,828,958	100
1900—01 .	7,570,169	25·5	235,315	0·8	1,908,519	6·4	17,701,911	59·6	2,289,398	7·7	29,705,312	100
1901—02 .	8,877,052	25·1	257,352	0·7	2,378,185	6·7	21,176,603	59·7	2,751,278	7·8	35,440,470	100
1902—03 .	9,517,644	25·0	271,157	0·7	2,645,420	7·0	22,587,750	59·4	3,016,960	7·9	38,037,931	100
1903—04 .	7,159,041	25·4	203,117	0·7	1,846,451	6·6	16,700,931	59·2	2,278,527	8·1	28,188,067	100
1904—05 .	7,884,804	25·4	210,256	0·7	2,067,852	6·7	18,261,716	59·0	2,541,776	8·2	30,966,404	100
1905—06 .	7,876,290	24·9	204,542	0·7	2,115,842	6·7	18,767,448	59·4	2,637,115	8·3	31,601,237	100
1906—07 .	7,922,629	24·8	205,580	0·7	2,085,548	6·5	19,051,833	59·5	2,736,822	8·5	32,002,412	100
1907—08 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN CLASSES, THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED.

Year.	Class 1. Profits from the Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. — Schedule A.	Class 2. Profits from the Occupation of Lands, etc. — Schedule B.	Class 3. Profits from British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government Securities. — Schedule C.	Class 4. Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. — Schedule D.	Class 5. Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company Officials. — Schedule E.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896—97 .	142,270,137	5,059,442	36,127,937	284,400,461	35,806,653	503,664,630
1897—98 .	143,120,150	5,026,024	35,966,088	303,598,980	37,499,958	525,211,200
1898—99	148,123,018	4,987,105	36,703,116	318,555,003	39,861,208	548,229,450
1899—1900	149,043,232	4,832,636	36,165,000	332,149,361	42,678,520	564,868,749
1900—01 .	151,403,371	4,706,301	38,170,385	354,038,230	45,787,966	594,106,253
1901—02 .	152,178,033	4,411,746	40,768,889	363,027,479	47,164,772	607,550,919
1902—03 .	152,282,299	4,338,514	42,310,728	361,403,999	48,271,363	608,606,903
1903—04 .	156,197,274	4,431,668	40,286,157	364,383,933	49,713,341	615,012,373
1904—05 .	157,696,080	4,205,124	41,357,050	365,234,308	50,835,535	619,328,097
1905—06 .	157,525,804	4,090,835	42,316,844	375,348,954	52,742,309	632,024,746
1906—07 .	158,452,590	4,111,585	41,710,964	381,036,647	54,736,452	640,048,238
1907—08 .	—	—	—	—	—	—

Income on which Tax was received in Classes, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Having shown the figures connected with the tax as a whole for the past ten years, we now proceed to give a more detailed classification of the gross income brought under the review of the department for the year 1905—06, and to make comparisons with previous years.

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE GROSS INCOME BROUGHT UNDER THE REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

Class 1 (Schedule A). Profits from the ownership of—		
	£	£
Lands . . .	52,151,543	
Houses . . .	205,486,455	
Other property .	1,310,673	
		258,948,671
Class 2 (Schedule B). Profits from the occupation of lands (farmers' profits mainly)		17,460,062
Carried forward		£276,408,733

Details of Gross Income, 1905—06.

		£	£
Brought forward			276,408,733
Class 3 (Schedule C). Profits from British, Indian, colonial, and foreign *Government* securities			46,925,674
Class 4 (Schedule D). Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature, *see* Class 5), and certain interest:—			
	I. Businesses, professions, etc. (including salaries of employees), other than those enumerated below	367,814,155	
Particular properties described in Rule No. 3, Schedule A (5 & 6 Vict. c. 35).	II. Railways in the United Kingdom	41,241,692	
	III. Mines	19,999,972	
	IV. Gasworks	7,413,611	
	V. Ironworks	2,683,637	
	VI. Waterworks	5,816,300	
	VII. Canals, etc.	3,847,201	
	VIII. Quarries	1,695,799	
	IX. Markets, tolls, etc.	869,635	
	X. Fishings in the United Kingdom and sporting rights in Ireland	203,304[1]	
	XI. Cemeteries	183,612	
	XII. Salt springs or works and alum works	150,573	
Carried forward			£323,334,407

[1] In addition certain sporting rights are included in Class 1, "Other Property."

		£
Brought forward		323,334,407
XIII. Indian, colonial and foreign securities (*other* than Government, *see* Class 3) .	14,794,821	
XIV. Coupons (48 & 49 Vict. c. 51, s. 26) .	12,061,156	
XV. Railways out of the United Kingdom .	16,111,221	
XVI. Loans secured on the public rates .	6,687,134	
XVII. Other interest (s. 102, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35) . . .	4,677,654	
XVIII. Other profits (Cases 3 & 6, s. 100, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35) .	2,399,047	
XIX. Profits from the occupation of lands, the occupiers of which have elected to be assessed under Schedule D (50 & 51 Vict. c. 15, s. 18) .	13,821	
		508,614,345
Class 5 (Schedule E). Salaries of Government, corporation and public company officials		93,185,804
Total gross income brought under the review of the department for the year 1905—06 . . .		£925,134,556

Class 1.—Profits from the Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.
(*Schedule A.*)

In the ten years covered by the table appearing on p. 166 it will be seen that the increase in the gross profits from

the ownership of lands, houses, etc., was 44,749,339*l.* or 20·9 per cent. The increase in 1905—06 over the year 1904—05 was 3,821,268*l.*, or 1·5 per cent.

Under this head is included the annual value of every description of property in the nature of realty that can be brought into valuation, but it should be borne in mind that there is a certain class of property which is not

Gross Income from Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc. Deductions, and Income on which Tax was received, 1905—06.

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE GROSS INCOME FROM THE OWNERSHIP OF LANDS, HOUSES, ETC., THE DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM, AND THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1905—06 FOR EACH PART OF THE KINGDOM.

—	England.			Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total.			
GROSS INCOME.	£	£	£	£	£	£
(1) Lands, including rent-charges under Tithes Commutation Act, farmhouses, farm-buildings, etc.	75,708	36,534,176	36,609,884	5,821,080	9,720,579	52,151,543
(2) Houses, messuages, tenements, etc.	46,019,333	135,133,807	181,153,140	19,475,460	4,857,855	205,486,455
(3) Other property: Manors, fines, certain tithes, certain sporting rights,[1] etc.	114,384	794,660	909,044	399,917	1,712	1,310,673
Total gross income	46,209,425	172,462,643	218,672,068	25,696,457	14,580,146	258,948,671
DEDUCTIONS.						
Income not exceeding £160			24,926,266	2,082,306	3,042,590	30,051,162
Abatements—£160, £150, £120, and £70			8,404,473	744,120	471,640	9,620,233
Life insurance premiums			834,540	84,340	60,060	978,940
Charities, colleges, hospitals, schools, friendly societies, etc.			5,763,730	646,129	247,512	6,657,371
Adjustments on appeal			3,216,680	71,290	230,080	3,518,050
Empty property			6,919,100	489,428	146,900	7,555,428
Agricultural depression			114,760	4,580	456,840	576,180
Repairs:						
Lands (one-eighth)			4,481,019	723,952	1,179,012	6,383,983
Houses and buildings (one-sixth)			28,494,461	3,176,528	118,995	31,789,984
Other deductions			1,525,201	2,214,519	551,816	4,291,536
Total deductions £			84,680,230	10,237,192	6,505,445	101,422,867
Income on which tax was received £			133,991,838	15,459,265	8,074,701	157,525,804

[1] In addition, certain sporting rights, etc., are assessed in Class 4, p. 176.

subjected to valuation for income tax purposes, viz.: property vested in, and in the occupation of the Crown, cathedrals, churches, etc. Further, it should be pointed out that although railways, quarries, mines, etc., are in the nature of real property, profits therefrom appear in Class 4, "profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments, etc." It may be observed that the gross profits represent the annual value before any statutory allowances or deductions are made. The total therefore includes the annual value of property the owners of which are exempt from income tax on the ground of their total incomes from all sources not exceeding 160*l.* per annum. The annual value of property relieved from duty on this ground was in 1905—06 30,051,162*l.*, and the amount vacated on the ground of persons being entitled to abatement owing to their incomes not exceeding 700*l.* per annum was 9,620,233*l.* Further it includes—*inter alia*—the annual value of colleges and halls in universities, hospitals, public schools, almshouses, etc., which are specially exempted.

Class 2.—Profits from the Occupation of Lands, etc.
(Farmers' Profits Mainly.)

(Schedule B.)

Comparing the figures for 1905—06 with those for 1896—07 there was a decrease in the gross profits of 1,036,639*l.* or 5·6 per cent.

The decrease was distributed over the three parts of the kingdom as follows:—

—	Amount.	Per cent.
	£	
England	881,368	6·7
Scotland	96,350	4·7
Ireland	58,921	1·8

The figures under this head embrace the profits from the occupation of lands (assumed by law to be one-third of the annual value) and the profits of nurseries and market gardens, which, though assessable under Schedule B, are estimated according to the rules of Schedule D (Class 4).

As in Class 1, the gross profits include incomes belonging to persons exempt from income tax as having total incomes not exceeding 160*l.* per annum. The amount relieved from duty on this ground was for the year 1905—06 11,239,060*l.*, and the amount vacated on the ground of persons being entitled to abatement owing to their incomes not exceeding 700*l.* was 1,347,134*l.*

Occupation of Lands. Gross Income, Deductions and Income on which Tax was received, 1905—06.

TABLE SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE GROSS INCOME, THE DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM, AND THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1905—06 FOR EACH PART OF THE KINGDOM.

—	England.			Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total.			
GROSS INCOME.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Assumed profits from the occupation of lands (*i.e.*, one-third of the "annual value")	17,867	11,905,518	11,923,385	1,931,282	3,239,157	17,093,824
Add the profits of nurseries and market gardens (estimated according to the rules of Schedule D)	6,128	349,647	355,775	10,463	—	366,238
Total gross income £	23,995	12,255,165	12,279,160	1,941,745	3,239,157	17,460,062
DEDUCTIONS.						
Income not exceeding £160			7,616,235	1,116,253	2,506,572	11,239,060
Abatements—£160, £150, £120, and £70			1,091,765	186,964	68,405	1,347,134
Life insurance premiums			9,590	800	450	10,840
Adjustments on appeal			586,290	27 440	76,300	690,030
Empty property			15,380	—	60	15,440
Agricultural depression			4,620	20	240	4,880
Other deductions			29,744	187	31,912	61,843
Total deductions £			9,353,624	1,331,664	2,683,939	13,369,227
Income on which tax was received £			2,925,536	610,081	555,218	4,090,835

Class 3.—Profits from British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government Securities.

(*Schedule C.*)

The gross profits assessed under this head in 1905—06 amounted to 46,925,674*l.*, and in 1896—07 to 38,497,545*l.* Thus the increase in 1905—06 over 1896—07 was 8,428,129*l.* or 21·9 per cent. Compared with the year 1904—05 there was an increase in 1905—06 of 1,345,034*l.*

The gross profits assessed represent the income actually charged with the tax. The interest of Government holdings, and of certain official charitable funds, etc., which amounted to about 16,300,000*l.* in 1905—06, is not included, being specifically exempt.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE DETAILS OF THE GROSS INCOME, THE DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM, AND THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

Income Assessed.	Amount.
Gross income :—	£
Funded debt and terminable annuities, including life annuities.	13,036,132
Unfunded debt	1,467,233
Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. land stock, guaranteed 2¾ per cent. stock and local loans stock.	1,490,242
Indian Government stocks and loans .	3,951,497
Indian guaranteed railways . . .	4,911,310
Colonial Government funds . . .	13,906,601
Foreign " " . . .	8,162,659
Total gross income . £	46,925,674
Deductions :—	
Income not exceeding £160 . . .	1,133,020
Abatements £160, £150, £120 and £70 .	2,069,370
Life insurance premiums	68,620
Charities, friendly societies, etc. . . .	645,420
Other deductions	692,400
Total deductions . . £	4,608,830
Income on which tax was received . £	42,316,844

Gross Income from Government Securities, Deductions, and Income on which Tax was received, 1905—06.

Class 4.—Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments (except those of a Public Nature, see *Class 5), and certain Interest.*

(*Schedule D.*)

The gross amount of income under this head brought under the review of the department for the year 1905—06 was 508,664,345*l.*, being an increase of 131,565,580*l.*, or 34·8 per cent., over the amount for 1896—97, and of 4,096,546*l.* over that for 1904—05, or ·8 per cent.

Before dealing further with the figures relating to this class of profits, it is necessary to point out that the gross income under this head really means the assessable profits after the deduction (speaking broadly) of all outgoings which the law regards as a set-off in arriving at the assessable income. The figures, unlike those relating to profits from lands, etc., and from Government securities, do not include profits exempt as belonging to persons with total incomes not exceeding 160*l.* per annum, except in so far as incomes taxable at their source are concerned—*e.g.*, incomes derived from investments in public companies, etc.

The profits included in this class consist of those from businesses, manufactures, adventures or concerns in the nature of trade, from professions, from employments or vocations (excluding those of a public nature which are to be found in Class 5, "Salaries of Government, corporation and public company officials"), and from Indian, colonial and foreign securities and possessions (except those from *Government* securities, Class 3), also interest on loans secured on the public rates, etc.

The appended figures as regards "persons" include 100,574 assessments on employees, representing a gross income of 23,401,641*l.* These figures are not exhaustive of the assessments on employees, as they do not include those appearing in Class 5, "Salaries of Government, corporation, and public company officials." The latter class numbers 402,503, and the income amounts to 93,185,804*l.* The total number of assessments on employees is therefore 503,077 and the total amount of income 116,587,445*l.*

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH PART OF THE KINGDOM THE NUMBERS OF ASSESSMENTS ON PERSONS, FIRMS, ETC., AND THE GROSS AMOUNT OF INCOME ASSESSED FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

Numbers of Assessments.

—	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total, England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Persons . . .	105,738	295,705	401,443	57,695	20,892	480,030
Firms . . .	12,646	34,398	47,044	9,991	2,129	59,164
Public companies .	8,464	19,393	27,857	3,220	1,345	32,422
Local authorities .	243	6,802	7,045	2,756	203	10,004
Bankers, coupon dealers, etc., deducting tax on behalf of the revenue.			Not	available.		
Total . .	127,091	356,298	483,389	73,662	24,569	581,620
Percentage of total for United Kingdom.	21·85	61·26	83·11	12·67	4·22	100·00

Income from Businesses, etc. Numbers and Amounts of Assessments on Persons, Firms, etc., 1905—06.

Gross Amount of Income.

	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total, England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Persons . . .	39,654,656	74,322,172	113 976,828	11,696,055	4,751,215	130,424,098
Firms . . .	33,882,592	36,674,002	70,556,594	11,707,637	1,532,399	83,796,630
Public companies .	119,834,160	95,325,694	215,159,854	25,894,886	6,626,707	247,681,447
Local authorities .	4,920,684	11,993,012	16,913,696	2,546,469	547,101	20,007,266
Bankers, coupon dealers, etc., deducting tax on behalf of the revenue.	26,267,674	—	26,267,674	361,487	125,743	26,754,904
Total . .	224,559,766	218,314,880	442,874,646	52,206,534	13,583,165	508,664,345
Percentage of total for United Kingdom.	44·15	42·92	87·07	10·26	2·67	100·00

As to the large proportion of the assessments credited to the metropolis, the fact that it is the great financial centre, and that the management of many of the great trading concerns of the country is located there (although the operations may be carried on elsewhere), should be taken into consideration. For instance, it will be seen that "businesses, professions, etc., not otherwise detailed" show income amounting to 154,000,000*l.* in the metropolis,

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH PART OF THE KINGDOM THE DETAILS OF THE GROSS INCOME FROM BUSINESSES, CONCERNS, PROFESSIONS, EMPLOYMENTS (EXCEPT THOSE OF A PUBLIC NATURE), AND CERTAIN INTEREST BROUGHT UNDER THE REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT, THE DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM AND THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

Gross Income from Businesses, etc. Deductions and Income on which Tax was received, 1905—06.

—	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
GROSS AMOUNT OF INCOME FROM :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Businesses, Professions, etc.,[1] not otherwise detailed (including salaries of employees)	154,356,699	163,961,370	318,318,069	38,658,888	10,837,198	367,814,155
Particular properties described in rule No. 3, Schedule A. (5 & 6 Vict. c. 35). II. Railways in the United Kingdom	20,395,152	13,744,114	34,139,266	5,443,725	1,658,701	41,241,692
III. Mines	30,371	17,694,872	17,725,243	2,249,769	24,960	19,999,972
IV. Gasworks	1,834,848	4,817,749	6,652,597	537,724	223,390	7,413,611
V. Ironworks	9,880	1,598,010	1,607,890	1,075,747	—	2,683,637
VI. Waterworks	1,760,648	3,524,926	5,285,574	461,333	69,393	5,816,300
VII. Canals, etc.	956,430	2,148,792	3,105,222	566,235	175,744	3,847,201
VIII. Quarries.	16,649	1,467,375	1,484,024	197,464	14,311	1,695,799
IX. Markets, tolls, etc.	168,075	620,250	788,325	41,542	39,768	869,635
X. Fishings and certain sporting rights	—	46,601	46,601	116,751	39,952	203,304
XI. Cemeteries	36,182	106,778	142,960	37,444	3,208	183,612
XII. Salt springs or works and alum works	—	148,822	148,822	1,186	565	150,573
XIII. Indian, colonial and foreign securities (*other* than Government securities)	10,875,265	2,461,389	13,336,654	1,377,075	81,092	14,794,821
XIV. Coupons (48 & 49 Vict. c. 51, s. 26)	11,595,594	—	11,595,594	339,819	125,743	12,061,156
XV. Railways out of the United Kingdom	16,007,606	75,979	16,083,585	23,414	4,222	16,111,221
XVI. Loans secured on the public rates	2,788,904	3,119,095	5,907,999	606,326	172,809	6,687,134
XVII. Other interest (sect. 102, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35)	2,700,118	1,563,667	4,263,785	325,766	88,103	4,677,654
XVIII. Other profits (cases 3 & 6, sect. 100, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35)	1,027,345	1,202,502	2,229,847	145,194	24,006	2,399,047
XIX. Profits from the occupation of lands, the occupiers of which have elected to be assessed under Schedule D (50 & 51 Vict. c. 15, s. 18)	—	12,589	12,589	1,132	100	13,821
Total . . £	224,559,766	218,314,880	442,874,646	52,206,534	13,583,165	508,664,345
DEDUCTIONS :—						
Income not exceeding £160			7,703,360	1,263,080	575,580	9,542,020
Abatements of £160, £150, £120, £70 . . .			56,153,863	7,265,415	2,988,581	66,407,859
Life insurance premiums			4,059,686	626,020	218,953	4,904,659
Charities, friendly societies, etc.			2,567,080	401,450	260,750	3,229,280
Allowances for wear and tear			11,931,181	2,546,772	496,791	14,947,744
Adjustments on appeal			24,777,070	2,023,040	703,290	27,503,400
Other deductions			6,522,127	130,155	101,147	6,753,429
Total deductions . . . . . £			113,714,367	14,255,932	5,345,092	133,315,391
Income on which tax was received . . £			329,160,279	37,950,602	8,238,073	375,348,954

and 214,000,000*l.* for the rest of the United Kingdom. Profits from railways *in* the United Kingdom are assessed in London to the extent of 20 millions out of a total of 41 millions for the whole kingdom. Profits from railways *out* of the United Kingdom are represented by 16,008,000*l.* out of a total of 16,111,000*l.* Moreover, nearly all the assessments on the interest of foreign securities are made in London.

Profits from Abroad, 1886—87 to 1906—07.

The following table shows for the period 1886—87 to 1906—07 the *income from abroad, so far as it is identified*:—

Year.	India Government Stocks, Loans, and Guaranteed Railways.	Colonial or Foreign Government Securities.	Colonial or Foreign Securities (other than Government) and Possessions, "Coupons" and Railways out of the United Kingdom, other than those included in column 2.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£	£	£	£
1886—87 .	7,793,097	16,243,321	20,471,584	44,508,002
1887—88 .	7,972,606	16,757,736	22,248,029	46,978,371
1888—89 .	8,026,310	17,388,562	24,584,936	49,999,808
1889—90 .	7,811,310	17,528,582	26,970,320	52,310,212
1890—91 .	8,028,524	16,608,700	30,851,608	55,488,832
1891—92 .	7,784,370	14,949,017	31,995,383	54,728,770
1892—93 .	7,790,642	15,333,817	32,046,043	55,170,502
1893—94 .	7,856,721	15,950,233	31,311,075	55,118,029
1894—95 .	8,021,797	15,927,769	29,556,692	53,506,258
1895—96 .	8,019,720	16,419,933	30,461,426	54,901,079
1896—97 .	8,065,866	16,790,472	31,462,629	56,318,967
1897—98 .	8,168,258	17,205,934	31,265,474	56,639,666
1898—99 .	8,258,820	18,233,429	33,217,654	59,709,903
1899—1900	8,281,704	18,394,390	33,590,792	60,266,886
1900—01 .	8,567,639	18,685,410	33,078,476	60,331,525
1901—02 .	8,880,908	19,245,888	34,432,683	62,559,479
1902—03 .	9,048,777	19,935,653	34,844,295	63,828,715
1903—04 .	8,695,929	20,263,072	36,906,305	65,865,306
1904—05 .	8,760,185	20,880,837	36,421,087	66,062,109
1905—06 .	8,862,807	22,069,260	42,967,198	73,899,265
1906—07 .	8,768,237	22,270,846	48,521,033	79,560,116

The increase in 1905—06 over the preceding year of 7,800,000*l.* in the total income identified as derived from investments abroad is remarkable.

The following are, in round figures, the principal items which go to make up the figure of 7,800,000*l.*:—

	£
Increase on colonial Government funds .	400,000
„ „ foreign „ „ .	800,000
„ „ Indian, colonial and foreign investments (other than Government securities):—	
(*a*) Paid through agents .	2,000,000
(*b*) „ by means of coupons	1,600,000
„ „ Railways out of the United Kingdom:—	
(*a*) Paid by companies . .	700,000
(*b*) „ „ agents . .	900,000

Assessments on the Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company Officials. Increases, 1905—06 over 1896—97 and 1904—05.

Class 5.—Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company Officials.

(*Schedule E.*)

The gross income assessed under this head in the year 1905—06 was 93,185,804*l.*, an increase of 36,736,539*l.*, or 65·0 per cent., over the year 1896—97, and of 3,811,513*l.*, or 4·3 per cent., over the year 1904—05.

The increases were distributed amongst the three countries as follows:—

—	Increase over 1896—97.		Increase over 1904—05.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
England . .	32,476,119	66·0	3,006,417	3·8
Scotland . .	2,738,811	59·9	310,240	4·4
Ireland . .	1,521,609	56·4	494,856	13·3
Total . .	£36,736,539	65·0	£3,811,513	4·3

Under this schedule are assessed, not all salaries, but only the salaries of certain classes of officers, viz., those in the service of the Government, of public bodies, and of public companies. All servants of private firms and of private persons are, where liable, charged under Schedule D (Class 4).

The gross income assessed in this class (5) represents the full salaries and emoluments of the officers concerned where the recipients have total incomes from all sources exceeding 160*l.* per annum. It is, generally speaking, based on the actual income for the year current. The number of assessments in 1896—97 was 259,268 and in 1905—06 402,503, an increase of 143,235. It should, however, be remembered that there may be more than one assessment on a person. The conversion of private concerns into public companies is a factor constantly tending to increase the assessments in this class and to diminish the assessments on employees appearing in Class 4—"businesses, concerns, professions, employments," etc.

TABLE SHOWING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM THE NUMBERS OF ASSESSMENTS AND THE AMOUNT OF THE GROSS INCOME ASSESSED IN RESPECT OF SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT, CORPORATION, AND PUBLIC COMPANY OFFICIALS FOR THE PERIOD 1896—97 TO 1906—07.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£
1896—97	259,268	56,449,265
1897—98	272,502	59,790,819
1898—99	296,962	65,288,025
1899—1900	311,414	70,093,523
1900—01	334,247	75,381,815
1901—02	342,259	79,151,425
1902—03	354,600	82,441,788
1903—04	370,372	86,079,239
1904—05	386,342	89,374,291
1905—06	402,503	93,185,804
1906—07	417,845	97,131,541

Assessments on the Salaries of Government, etc., Officials. Numbers and Amounts, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Assessments on the Salaries of Government, etc., Officials. Numbers, 1905—06.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH PART OF THE KINGDOM THE NUMBERS OF ASSESSMENTS ON GOVERNMENT, CORPORATION, AND PUBLIC COMPANY OFFICIALS FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

—	England.			Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Salaries, &c.—Government officials	75,070	—	75,070	963	4,539	80,572
Salaries, &c.—Corporation and public company officials	95,139	181,274	276,413	32,696	12,822	321,931
Total Numbers .	170,209	181,274	351,483	33,659	17,361	402,503[1]

Gross Income assessed in respect of the Salaries of Government, etc., Officials, 1905—06.

TABLE SHOWING FOR EACH PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM THE GROSS INCOME ASSESSED IN RESPECT OF SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT, CORPORATION, AND PUBLIC COMPANY OFFICIALS, THE DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM, AND THE INCOME ON WHICH TAX WAS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR 1905—06.

—	England.			Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Metropolis.	Rest of England.	Total.			
Gross assessment.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, &c.—Government officials	21,434,836	—	21,434,836	311,694	1,412,520	23,159,050
Salaries, &c.—Corporation and public company officials	25,805,560	34,422,475	60,228,035	6,994,205	2,804,514	70,026,754
Total amount of assessment £	47,240,396	34,422,475	81,662,871	7,305,899	4,217,034	93,185,804[1]
Deductions.						
Income not exceeding £160 . . .			373,700	49,980	24,720	448,400
Abatements of £160, £150, £120, and £70.			28,832,496	2,960,700	1,571,702	33,364,898
Life insurance premiums			2,160,085	308,093	151,730	2,619,908
Adjustments on appeal			1,650,960	75,510	73,270	1,799,740
Other deductions			1,941,022	138,578	130,949	2,210,549
Total deductions . . . £			34,958,263	3,532,861	1,952,371	40,443,495
Income on which tax was received . £			46,704,608	3,773,038	2,264,663	52,742,309

[1] Attention is drawn to our observations on page 176, where it is pointed out that the number of assessments on employees, including the 402,503 above mentioned, was 503,077, and the total assessment £116,587,445, including the sum of £93,185,804.

Classification, according to Amounts, of the Business and Professional Profits and Salaries appearing in Classes 4 and 5.

Having completed our observations on the various sources of income subjected to the income tax, we now proceed to give tables classifying as far as possible the profits and salaries according to the amount of income. The profits and salaries appearing in Classes 4 and 5 alone are capable of classification.

The numbers and the amounts in these two classes in 1905—06 were as follows:—

Class.	Number.	Amount.
		£
4. Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments, &c. Schedule D)	581,620	508,664,345
and		
5. Salaries of Government, corporation and public company officials (Schedule E)	402,503	93,185,804
Total	984,123	£601,850,149

Explanation as to the scope of the Classification of the Profits and Salaries appearing in Classes 4 and 5.

It is very important that the method of compilation of the tables should be rightly understood. *The profits classified represent only a section of the income* brought under the review of the department. This is obvious, as the amount classified is 601,850,149*l.*, whereas the total gross income in respect of all classes of profits amounts to 925,184,556*l.*, as will be perceived by reference to p. 170. The difference between the two amounts, viz., 323,334,407*l.*, represents income derived (1) from the ownership of lands, houses, etc.; (2) from the occupation of lands; and (3) from the interest of British, Indian, colonial and foreign Government securities. The classification only professes to deal with profits and salaries in Classes 4 and 5, which are here combined. Owing to the fact that two-thirds of the income tax is collected indirectly, these tables should

not be regarded as giving either the number of income taxpayers or the total incomes from all sources of the persons and firms appearing therein. For instance, take the following hypothetical case of a composite income of 5,000*l.* per annum, viz. :—

Class.	Schedule.	——	Amount.
			£
1	A	Profits from the ownership of lands, houses, &c.	500
2	B	,, from the occupation of lands .	200
3	C	,, from Government securities .	200
4*a*	D	,, as an author	100
4*b*	D	,, as a solicitor (partner in a firm —total profits £5,000)	2,500
4*c*	D	,, from investments in a public company (total profits £55,000)	500
4*d*	D	,, from investments in municipal stock	100
4*e*	D	,, from investments in foreign bonds payable by coupons cashed in the United Kingdom	100
4*f*	D	Salary as a land agent	500
5	E	Salary as a borough auditor	300
			5,000

In the tables on pp. 186 to 188 there would be no mention of the first three items, as the profits from these sources are not comprised therein.

Item 4*a* would appear in the classification under "persons" not exceeding 160*l.* but not exempt.

,, 4*b* would appear under "firms" as exceeding 4,000*l.* but not exceeding 5,000*l.*

,, 4*c* would be included under "public companies" as exceeding 50,000*l.*

,, 4*d* under "local authorities."

,, 4*e* under "agents, bankers and coupon dealers, deducting tax on behalf of the Revenue."

,, 4*f* under "employees (D)" as exceeding 400*l.* but not exceeding 500*l.*; and

Item 5 under "employees (E)" as exceeding 200*l.* but not exceeding 300*l.*

The income of 5,000*l.* *as a whole* would not appear in the tables at all.

Further, it should be pointed out that there may be more than one assessment on the same person, firm, company, etc., as a person, for instance, may be carrying on two or more distinct businesses in different parts of the country, and the assessments are made in the districts where those businesses are situated.

As regards the figures appearing in the classification under the head "not exceeding 160*l.* but not exempt," the hypothetical case quoted by us (*see* Item 4*a* above) explains what it may include. It is composed of assessments not exceeding 160*l.* upon persons, firms, etc., whose total incomes from all sources exceed 160*l.* a year, and who may also appear in the classifications under any of the heads from 160*l.* to 50,000*l.* or over.

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that the figures appearing in the tables, especially those relating to public companies, local authorities, and agents, bankers and coupon dealers, deducting tax on behalf of the Revenue, represent the full profits, including the income of those of the ultimate recipients who are exempt and who subsequently obtain relief from the tax by way of repayment.

UNITED KINGDOM,

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TABLE CLASSIFYING ACCORDING TO AMOUNT—PROFITS FROM (CLASSES 4 AND 5.

The numbers are those of "Assessments," not of "Total Incomes "Total Incomes from all Sources."

Classification according to Amounts of the Profits and Salaries appearing in Classes 4 and 5. United Kingdom, 1905—06.

—		Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.	
		No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income.
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt .		127,925	£ 10,672,183	8,329	£ 694,986	8,639	£ 554,323
Exceeding	And not exceeding						
£160	£200	106,458	19,913,443	5,267	995,996	1,226	228,735
200	300	71,919	18,860,064	6,797	1,792,117	2,026	518,746
300	400	28,244	10,260,036	8,123	2,972,672	1,411	501,033
400	500	15,086	7,054,513	5,009	2,360,461	1,544	714,725
500	600	7,843	4,448,101	3,322	1,894,545	1,074	594,668
600	700	4,660	3,096,799	2,240	1,493,392	800	522,048
700	800	3,613	2,764,619	2,130	1,632,067	736	556,012
800	900	2,027	1,751,056	1,325	1,139,585	610	521,050
900	1,000	2,411	2,354,729	1,654	1,607,722	807	781,956
1,000	2,000	6,145	8,987,232	7,080	10,901,173	3,727	5,534,786
2,000	3,000	1,508	3,741,616	2,813	7,049,565	2,034	5,129,479
3,000	4,000	559	1,955,785	1,432	5,013,399	1,199	4,196,112
4,000	5,000	304	1,402,099	874	3,966,443	956	4,325,571
5,000	10,000	496	3,495,888	1,713	12,007,264	2,231	16,500,776
10,000	50,000	237	4,414,478	967	17,972,868	2,597	56,696,343
50,000 . . .		21	1,849,816	89	10,302,375	805	149,805,084
Total . .		379,456	107,022,457	59,164	83,796,630	32,422	247,681,447

SUMMARY.—NUMBERS.

—	No. of Assessments.
Persons (excluding Employees)	379,456
Firms	59,164
Public Companies	32,422
Local Authorities	10,004
Agents, Bankers, and Coupon Dealers, deducting Tax on behalf of the Revenue	Not available.
Employees (D)	100,574 } 503,077
" (E)	402,503 }
Total	984,123

1905—06.

BUSINESSES, CONCERNS, PROFESSIONS, EMPLOYMENTS, ETC. SCHEDULES D AND E).

from all Sources," or of "Taxpayers." The amounts do not represent
See remarks on pp. 184 and 185.

Local Authorities.		Agents, Bankers, and Coupon Dealers, deducting Tax on behalf of the Revenue.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).		
No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross amount of Income.	
	£		£		£		£	
6,221	244,342			17,134	2,040,612	151,361	9,122,492	Classification according to Amounts of the Profits and Salaries appearing in Classes 4 and 5. United Kingdom, 1905—06.
322	58,120	Not available.	Not available.	39,243	7,198,950	80,762	14,757,907	
544	135,512			30,679	7,562,186	89,110	22,162,960	
356	124,354			7,416	2,623,257	33,528	11,829,349	
275	125,664			2,954	1,369,888	18,722	8,635,701	
198	109,993			1,197	673,486	9,002	5,053,507	
161	105,186			589	389,823	5,132	3,378,079	
91	68,590			439	334,633	3,970	3,028,129	
105	89,834			190	162,900	1,873	1,607,510	
105	101,191			257	251,982	3,297	3,234,862	
536	762,714			393	544,962	4,686	6,440,032	
252	616,938			57	140,866	600	1,510,289	
185	639,938			14	49,567	238	828,055	
93	421,623			9	41,541	119	558,808	
246	1,750,553			3	16,988			
261	5,393,854			—	—	103	1,038,124	
53	9,258,860			—	—			
10,004	20,007,266	—	26,754,904	100,574	23,401,641	402,503	93,185,804	

SUMMARY.—AMOUNTS.

—	Amounts of Gross Income.	
	£	£
Persons (excluding Employees)		107,022,457
Firms		83,796,630
Public Companies		247,681,447
Local Authorities		20,007,266
Agents, Bankers, and Coupon Dealers, deducting Tax on behalf of the Revenue		26,754,904
Employees (D)	23,401,641	116,587,445
" (E)	93,185,804	
Total		601,850,149

Abatements in Classes 1 to 5.

(Schedules A, B, C, D, and E.)

Table showing the Numbers of Abatements and the Amount of Income allowed as Abatement in the Period 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Numbers of Abatements.[1]

Classification of the Numbers and Amounts of Abatements, 1896—97 to 1906—07.

Year.	£160 on Incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400.	£100 on Incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500	£150 on Incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500	£120 on Incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600.	£70 on Incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.	Total.
1896—97 .	464,017	23,492	—	—	—	487,509
1897—98 .	481,306	26,056	—	—	—	507,362
1898—99 .	495,791		31,669	11,115	3,940	542,515
1899—1900	515,680	Extended,	38,055	16,861	6,714	577,310
1900—01 .	530,014	*see*	42,123	20,520	8,647	601,304
1901—02 .	554,727	next	46,967	23,899	10,490	636,083
1902—03 .	575,444	column.	49,610	26,737	11,982	663,773
1903—04 .	603,338		51,922	27,777	12,879	695,916
1904—05 .	612,548	—	53,384	29,227	13,483	708,642
1905—06 .	622,437	—	56,305	31,100	14,886	724,728
1906—07 .	628,818	—	58,704	33,150	16,607	737,279

Amounts of Abatements.[1]

Year.	£160 on Incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £400.	£100 on Incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500.	£150 on Incomes exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500.	£120 on Incomes exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600.	£70 on Incomes exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700.	Total.
	£	£	£.	£	£	£
1896—97 .	74,242,591	2,349,106	—	—	—	76,591,697
1897—98 .	77,008,944	2,605,551	—	—	—	79,614,495
1898—99 .	79,326,549		4,750,244	1,333,757	275,738	85,686,288
1899—1900	82,508,698	Extended,	5,708,182	2,023,312	469,057	90,710,149
1900—01 .	84,802,170	*see*	6,318,406	2,462,347	605,292	94,188,215
1901—02 .	88,756,262	next	7,044,912	2,867,785	734,286	99,403,245
1902—03 .	92,071,029	column.	7,441,457	3,208,349	838,721	103,559,556
1903—04 .	96,533,929		7,788,160	3,333,240	901,486	108,556,815
1904—05 .	98,007,554	—	8,007,509	3,507,192	943,772	110,466,027
1905—06 .	99,589,917	—	8,445,685	3,731,924	1,041,968	112,809,494
1906—07 .	100,610,761	—	8,805,536	3,977,956	1,162,436	114,556,689

[1] Whether allowed at the time the assessments were made, or subsequently by way of discharge or repayment.

TABLE SHOWING HOW THE ABATEMENTS AFFECT THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE IN THE CASE OF INCOMES NOT EXCEEDING £700.

Income (before Abatement).	Income (after Abatement).	Tax at 1s. 3d.	Virtual Rate of Taxation when the Tax is 1s. 3d. in the £.	Tax at 11d.	Virtual Rate of Taxation when the Tax is at 11d. in the £.	Tax at 1s.	Virtual Rate of Taxation when the Tax is at 1s. in the £.
£	£	£ s. d.	Pence in the £.	£ s. d.	Pence in the £.	£ s. d.	Pence in the £.
161	1	0 1 3	0·09	0 0 11	0·06	0 1 0	0·07
180	20	1 5 0	1·66	0 18 4	1·22	1 0 0	1·33
200	40	2 10 0	3·00	1 16 8	2·20	2 0 0	2·40
220	60	3 15 0	4·09	2 15 0	3·00	3 0 0	3·27
240	80	5 0 0	5·00	3 13 4	3·66	4 0 0	4·00
260	100	6 5 0	5·77	4 11 0	4·23	5 0 0	4·61
280	120	7 10 0	6·43	5 10 0	4·71	6 0 0	5·14
300	140	8 15 0	7·00	6 8 4	5·13	7 0 0	5·60
320	160	10 0 0	7·50	7 6 8	5·50	8 0 0	6·00
340	180	11 5 0	7·94	8 5 0	5·82	9 0 0	6·35
360	200	12 10 0	8·33	9 3 4	6·11	10 0 0	6·66
380	220	13 15 0	8·68	10 1 8	6·36	11 0 0	6·94
400	240	15 0 0	9·00	11 0 0	6·60	12 0 0	7·20
420	270	16 17 6	9·64	12 7 6	7·07	13 10 0	7·71
440	290	18 2 6	9·89	13 5 10	7·25	14 10 0	7·90
460	310	19 7 6	10·11	14 4 2	7·41	15 10 0	8·08
480	330	20 12 6	10·31	15 2 6	7·56	16 10 0	8·25
500	350	21 17 6	10·50	16 0 10	7·70	17 10 0	8·40
520	400	25 0 0	11·54	18 6 8	8·46	20 0 0	9·23
540	420	26 5 0	11·66	19 5 0	8·55	21 0 0	9·33
560	440	27 10 0	11·78	20 3 4	8·64	22 0 0	9·42
580	460	28 15 0	11·90	21 1 8	8·72	23 0 0	9·51
600	480	30 0 0	12·00	22 0 0	8·80	24 0 0	9·60
620	550	34 7 6	13·30	25 4 2	9·75	27 10 0	10·64
640	570	35 12 6	13·36	26 2 6	9·79	28 10 0	10·68
660	590	36 17 6	13·41	27 0 10	9·83	29 10 0	10·72
680	610	38 2 6	13·45	27 19 2	9·86	30 10 0	10·76
700	630	39 7 6	13·50	28 17 6	9·90	31 10 0	10·80

Abatements. Showing how they affect the Rate and Amount of the Tax payable.

At 9*d.* in the £ on "earned" incomes, the virtual rate of the income tax on £161 is 0·05; on £200, 1·80; on £300, 4·20; on £400, 5·40; on £500, 6·30; on £600, 7·20; and on £700, 8·10 pence in the £.

Income Tax Repayments.

Analysis for the United Kingdom of the Repayments of Income Tax made in each of the past Ten Years.

Numbers.

Numbers and Amounts of Repayments, 1897—98 to 1907—08.

Years.	Exemptions in respect of Small Incomes.	Abatements.	Life Insurance Premiums.	Charities, Hospitals, Friendly Societies, etc.	Adjustments on Appeal.	Rates, etc., on Tithe Rent Charges.	Agricultural Depression.	Other Heads.	Total.
1897—98 .	Not available.								250,211
1898—99 .									256,419
1899—1900									278,874
1900—01 .									302,779
1901—02 .									358,287
1902—03 .									406,801
1903—04 .	293,606	92,519	19,664	10,196	14,613	174	494	4,950	436,216
1904—05 .	303,394	95,609	20,170	10,898	17,250	202	744	6,177	454,444
1905—06 .	314,461	100,620	22,005	11,427	18,595	175	544	5,702	473,529
1906—07 .	324,542	104,525	22,768	12,496	19,662	192	470	6,127	490,782
1907—08 .	345,773	113,971	25,326	13,259	21,345	250	308	8,919	529,151

Amounts.

Years.	Exemptions in respect of Small Incomes.	Abatements.	Life Insurance Premiums.	Charities, Hospitals, Friendly Societies, etc.	Adjustments on Appeal.	Rates, etc., on Tithe Rent Charges.	Agricultural Depression.	Other Heads.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897—98 .	338,809	247,729	43,282	120,297	115,313	568	10,709	13,915	890,622
1898—99 .	372,386	283,361	47,527	134,634	115,798	547	7,286	16,012	977,551
1899—1900	379,309	312,702	46,594	112,910	143,792	303	3,461	18,791	1,017,862
1900—01 .	398,728	348,933	48,290	145,349	155,824	525	3,980	24,877	1,126,506
1901—02 .	586,382	567,659	74,744	193,005	223,260	441	4,124	39,988	1,689,603
1902—03 .	777,760	778,731	97,578	238,987	465,930	631	4,953	45,143	2,409,713
1903—04 .	937,005	931,703	109,432	292,694	548,697	1,184	4,852	43,231	2,868,798
1904—05 .	806,381	745,560	100,606	280,176	584,875	433	6,861	49,868	2,574,760
1905—06 .	802,810	783,129	99,512	293,925	680,995	568	4,936	40,128	2,706,003
1906—07 .	845,927	820,999	103,964	311,606	738,330	932	3,503	52,546	2,877,807
1907—08 .	886,134	885,670	113,988	332,217	516,046	460	2,097	61,677	2,798,289

Note.—The repayments made in any one year are in the main applicable to the preceding year's assessments

PART II.

NON-TAX REVENUE.

PART II.

NON-TAX REVENUE.

To complete the account given of the King's Revenue this part affords a view of that Revenue which is derived from other sources than taxation. The division suggested is not logical; and in regard to some items of the "Miscellaneous" Revenue, and to the Surplus Revenue from the Post Office, it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that it is a sort of indirect taxation. In any case, some account of it is necessary to complete the view of "The King's Revenue." The heads of the Non-tax Revenue are now given as the Post Office, and Telegraph, and Telephone Service, the Crown Lands, the Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans, and Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

It will be observed from the subjoined summary of the Post Office and Telegraph Service that the account of receipts and disbursements for the year ending in March, 1907, shows a *profit* of over 5,000,000*l.* on the Post Office, and a *loss* of 652,000*l.* on the Telegraph Service. In the Budget Statement of 1908 it was announced that in future a separate account would be kept as between the Telegraph and the Telephone Services.

POST OFFICE.

Name of Tax or Impost.	Rate of Tax or Impost.	Started Gross Sum Produced. 1906—7.
		£
Postage . .	The rates of postage vary according to the weight of the letters, or book packets, or parcels conveyed. They also vary according to whether they are classed as Home, Foreign, or Colonial, and whether they are sent prepaid, or unpaid, or insufficiently paid.	18,847,434
Commission on money orders .	Inland rates . For sums not over . / The charge is . . : £1 / 2d. ; £3 / 3d. ; £10 / 4d. ; £20 / 6d. ; £30 / 8d. ; £40 / 10d.	179,000
	Foreign and Colonial rates . For sums not over . / The charge is . . : £1 / 3d.[1] ; £2 / 6d. ; For sums above £2 an additional charge of 3d. per £2	
	[1] This charge was reduced from 4d. to 3d. on 1st July 1906.	
Poundage on postal orders .	Rates . . — Value of each Class or Order: 6d. by 6d. to 2s. 6d. — ½d. ; 3s. by 6d. to 15s. — 1d. ; 15s. 6d. by 6d. to 20s. — 1½d. ; 21s. — 1½d.	417,013
	If an Order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. Up to 30th June, 1906, the poundage on the 2s. and 2s. 6d. orders was 1d., and on orders from 11s. to 15s., 1½d.	
		£19,443,447
	TELEGRAPH SERVICE.	
Charges for telegrams . .	Inland telegrams . The charges for transmission of telegrams throughout the United Kingdom are fixed, by the 2nd section of the Telegraph Act, 1885, at an uniform rate not exceeding 6d. for the first 12 words of each message (counting as part of such 12 words the names and addresses of the sender and addressee of the telegram), and not exceeding ½d. for each additional word.	4,909,630
	Foreign telegrams . . The rates charged for foreign telegrams vary according to the arrangements existing between the Post Office Department and the respective foreign administrations and cable companies.	
	Press telegrams and special wires . . The 16th section of the Telegraph Act, 1868, enacts that the charges for press telegrams shall not exceed 1s. for every 100 words transmitted between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., and that they shall not exceed 1s. for every 75 words transmitted between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to a single address, with an additional 2d. for every 100 words, or every 75 words, as the case may be, of the same telegraphic communication to every additional address; and that a sum not exceeding 500l. per annum may be charged to a newspaper proprietor, or other occupier, for the use of a special wire during such 12 hours in the day as may be agreed upon.	
	Private wires . Private and exchange wires, with the necessary instruments, are supplied and maintained at annual rates, which vary according to the length of the wire, and other circumstances.	
Telephone trunk line conversations . . .	. . . . The charges for inter-town communications over the Government trunk telephone lines are at the following rates for conversations of 3 minutes between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and 6 minutes between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.	
	Distance between towns not exceeding: 25 miles. ; 50 miles. ; 75 miles. ; 100 miles. ; For every additional 40 miles or fractions thereof.	
	Rates . . . . . : 3d. ; 6d. ; 9d. ; 1s. ; 6d.	£4,909,630

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE YEARS ENDED 1ST MARCH, 1898 TO 1907, INCLUSIVE.

Years ended 31st March.	Post Office.										Telegraphs.			
	Postage.		Commission on Money Orders.		Poundage on Postal Orders.		Gross Sum Produced.	Produce, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection (including Packet Service). (*b*)	Net Produce, after deducting Charges of Collection.	Gross Sum Produced. (*c*)	Produce, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection. (*d*)	Net Produce, after deducting Charges of Collection.
	Gross Sum Produced. (*a*)	Produce, after deducting Repayments.	Gross Sum Produced.	Produce after deducting Repayments.	Gross Sum Produced.	Produce, after deducting Repayments.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898 . .	13,561,145	11,973,182	142,320	142,320	394,874	394,874	14,608,339	12,420,376	8,683,317	3,737,059	3,477,834	3,071,723	3,378,841	Deficits 307,118
1899 . .	14,202,038	12,578,488	146,713	146,713	324,116	324,116	14,672,867	13,049,317	9,190,006	3,859,311	3,664,171	3,260,145	3,482,014	221,869
1900 . .	14,506,341	12,896,064	153,472	153,472	344,799	344,799	15,004,612	13,394,335	9,683,999	3,710,336	3,917,748	3,460,492	3,749,084	288,592
1901 . .	15,198,894	13,465,486	169,496	169,496	360,488	360,488	15,728,878	13,995,470	10,041,584	3,953,886	3,963,862	3,459,352	3,796,994	337,642
1902 . .	15,768,891	13,898,653	180,369	180,369	386,848	386,848	16,336,108	14,465,870	10,465,101	4,000,769	4,112,970	3,570,046	4,221,927	651,881
1903 . .	16,447,993	14,422,167	189,210	189,210	393,885	393,885	17,031,088	15,005,262	10,819,938	4,185,324	4,282,935	3,723,866	4,325,577	601,711
1904 . .	17,182,472	15,250,797	179,906	179,906	393,691	393,691	17,756,069	15,824,394	11,201,122	4,623,272	4,270,384	3,736,115	4,693,898	957,783
1905 . .	17,727,281	15,694,872	173,593	173,593	406,513	406,513	18,307,387	16,274,978	11,446,279	4,828,699	4,427,785	3,920,023	4,839,459	919,436
1906 . .	18,462,426	16,456,942	176,333	176,333	430,748	430,748	19,069,507	17,064,023	11,849,012	5,215,011	4,699,904	4,151,380	4,892,199	740,819
1907 . .	[1]18,847,434	16,765,029	179,000	179,000	417,013	417,013	19,443,447	17,361,042	12,289,787	5,071,255	[2]4,909,630	4,369,230	5,021,285	652,055
(Estimated) 1908 . .	19,557,311	17,448,178	179,849	179,849	468,216	468,216	20,205,376	18,096,243	13,108,734	4,987,509	5,074,897	4,484,120	5,335,996	851,876

POST OFFICE SERVICE.

(*a*) The postage, etc., chargeable on public departments has not been paid to the Post Office since the beginning of 1868, but it is included in this return as though it had been so paid.

(*b*) The cost of collection includes the sums chargeable for superannuations and compensations, also the expenditure of the Treasury for rates, and the expenditure of the Office of Works, London, Office of Public Works, Dublin, Stationery Office, Inland Revenue Department, and Exchequer and Audit Department, incurred on account of the Post Office. The cost of the manufacture of postage stamps was first included in this return in the year 1883—84, the amount having previously been included in the return of the Inland Revenue Department. The cost of collecting the commission on money orders is not stated separately, as it could only have been estimated.

[1] Gross revenue, as per finance accounts	£19,208,222
Add—Postage, etc., chargeable on public departments	235,225
	£19,443,447
Less—Commission on money orders, and poundage on postal orders . .	596,013
	£18,847,434

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

(*c*) These totals include the amount collected for cable companies, etc. They also include the value of work done for Government departments, but not paid for.

(*d*) The charges of collection include the expenditure incurred by the Treasury, Office of Works, London, Office of Public Works, Dublin, Stationery Office, Inland Revenue Department and Exchequer and Audit Department in respect of the Telegraph Service. The Treasury expenditure herein included is for rates on Government property.

[2] Gross revenue as per finance accounts	£4,836,190
Add—Work done for public departments	73,440
	£4,909,630

25th July, 1907.

CHARLES A. KING, *Comptroller and Accountant-General.*

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CROWN LANDS.

By an arrangement between the Crown and Parliament, the ancient estates of the Crown, known popularly as "the Woods and Forests," are transferred to the care of a public department, and the profits carried to the Exchequer, while a "Civil List" of a specified sum is voted to the Sovereign annually by Parliament. This felicitous arrangement came into operation fully first at the accession of King William IV. in 1830, was confirmed by a similar pact at the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, and again by an Act providing a Civil List for King Edward VII. in 1901. The Hereditary Revenues are, therefore, said to be surrendered for an annual grant out of the Consolidated Fund (*see also* p. 2).

1 & 2 Wm. IV. c. 25.
2 Wm. IV. c. 1.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 2.
1 Ed. VII. c. 4.

The Revenue derived from the Woods and Forests, or Crown Lands, may be seen below :—

PAYMENTS INTO THE EXCHEQUER FROM THE "CROWN LANDS."

March.	£
1839 (Victoria)	180,000
1850 ,,	200,000
1860 ,,	284,479
1870 ,,	375,000
1880 ,,	390,000
1890 ,,	430,000
1900 ,,	450,000
1905 (Edward VII.)	470,000
1906 ,,	480,000
1907 ,,	520,000
1908 ,,	520,000

The appended abstract *Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown* will be found useful (from the *Finance Accounts*).

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances on 1st April 1906 (as per statement in finance accounts, 1905—06)		32,143 8 0
Gross Receipts, viz.:		
Amount collected by the several receivers of the land revenue in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in Alderney and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st March 1907 (including 1,320*l.* from the Rolls Estate)	581,439 0 5	
Interest on purchase moneys, dividends of stock, and fines on the renewal of Crown leases	39,722 11 2	
Amount arisen by repayment of moneys advanced for docket fees, and for miscellaneous receipts	16,714 7 11	
Amount arisen by sales of bark, timber, and offal wood, and rents, and other revenue arising from the royal forests, woods, and plantations	36,874 7 5	674,750 6 11
	£	706,893 14 11

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of Collection, viz.:		
Salaries and allowances to deputy surveyors and other local officers in the woods and forests	7,257 8 0	
Percentages and allowances to receivers of the land revenues	7,541 12 6	14,799 0 6
Other Payments, viz.:		
Payments to schools, churches, and other foundations, and payments charged on the land revenues	951 17 2	
Salaries and other annual allowances in the department of the ranger of Windsor Park and woods	2,596 19 7	
Payments for surveys, and for repairs, etc. on Crown estates; and for land, property, and other taxes payable on the same (including 65*l.* 16*s.* on account of the Rolls estate)	79,434 13 7	
Payments for repairing and maintaining buildings, walls, fences, roads, and for making inclosures and plantations, together with rates and taxes thereon	44,467 8 6	127,450 18 10
		142,249 19 4
Paid into the Exchequer (including 1,134*l.* 10*s.*, being the net receipt from the Rolls estate in 1905—06)		520,000 0 0
Balance of the accounts standing in the names of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, etc. at the Banks of England and Ireland, and at the Royal Bank of Scotland, on the 31st March 1907	93,758 15 1	
Balances in the hands of receivers of land revenue	3,026 16 9	
Balances in the hands of the deputy surveyors, etc. of the woods and forests (including debts due by purchasers of produce)	2,208 0 1	
	98,993 11 11	
Less:— Other balances	54,349 16 4	44,643 15 7
	£	706,893 14 11

Office of Woods, etc.,
June, 1907.

CHAPTER XX.

SUEZ CANAL SHARES AND SUNDRY LOANS.

THE Suez Canal Shares were bought by agreement with Ismael, Khedive of Egypt, of the 25th November, 1875, for which a grant was voted by the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1876, not exceeding 4,080,000*l.* and expenses. The income from these much appreciated shares is now paid into the Exchequer annually.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 67.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 1.
57 & 58 Vict. c. 30.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 10.

This head of Revenue in 1906—07 was given as follows:

RECEIPTS FROM SUEZ CANAL SHARES AND SUNDRY LOANS.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT RECEIVED INTO THE EXCHEQUER IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1907, UNDER THE HEAD OF RECEIPTS FROM SUEZ CANAL SHARES AND SUNDRY LOANS.

		£	s.	d.
Suez Canal Shares:				
Interest and dividend received in the year on 170,159 ordinary shares . . .		1,021,728	0	1
Dividend for the same period on 6,443 "Actions de Jouissance" . . .		32,299	17	0
Ordinary shares drawn and paid off up to 31st March, 1906 . . .	£6,443			
Ordinary shares drawn and paid in 1906—07	382			
	£6,825	1,054,027	17	1
Receipts in Respect of Loans:				
Greek Loan (1832) (see Parliamentary Paper No. 31 of 1907)		7,907	14	10
Fiji—Grant in aid, further in part repayment .		5,500	0	0
Crofters Colonisation—Grant in aid, further in part repayment		990	18	1
Gold Coast—Repayment of advances . . .		20,000	0	0
Liberian Government — Interest on amount advanced		386	19	1
Wauchang Viceroy — Principal (£7,500) and interest (£1,664 10*s.* 8*d.*)		9,164	10	8
Total	£	1,097,977	19	9

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT RECEIVED INTO THE EXCHEQUER, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1907, UNDER THE HEAD OF MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Abstract.

	References to Detail.	£	s.	d.
	Page.			
SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUE	200	43,130	0	3
BANK OF ENGLAND	201	186,948	2	0
CONTRIBUTION FROM INDIAN REVENUES	"	18,027	0	0
BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883	"	24,641	11	7
COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1890	202	5,399	19	2
EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL LOANS	"	39,677	7	1
MINT	"	535,392	1	2
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (other than those appropriated in aid of votes)	203	35,156	18	5
ORDNANCE FACTORIES SUPPLIES SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	208	19,772	18	11
SAVINGS ON GRANTS OF PARLIAMENT, ETC., AND OVER-ISSUES REPAID	"	24,193	11	9
ISLE OF MAN	"	10,000	0	0
CONSCIENCE MONEY	"	1,440	7	7
CASUAL RECEIPTS	"	1,315	1	11
		945,094	19	10
FEES, ETC., STAMPS	208	996,000	0	0
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	£	1,941,094	19	10

Detail of the Preceding Abstract.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUE:						
39 & 40 Vict. c. 18.	Receipts in respect of the balance of the Crown's Share Account of the Crown's Nominee Fund	40,000	0	0			
	Fines, penalties, etc. received by the Receiver of Hereditary Revenues	1,732	1	9			
	Carried forward	41,732	1	9			

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUE—*contd.*			
Brought forward	41,732 1 9		
Receipts in respect of surplus Crown revenues received in Jersey	100 0 0		
Receipts in respect of surplus Crown revenues received in Guernsey	400 0 0		
Rent-charge from the Lagan Navigation Company, reserved to the Crown	400 0 0		6 & 7 Vict. c. 104.
Rents and royalties of Guano, etc., Islands.	497 18 6		36 & 37 Vict. c. 65 (local).
		[1] 43,130 0 3	
BANK OF ENGLAND:			
Amount payable by the Bank of England out of the profits of issue, for the year to 5th April, 1906 .	186,593 0 0		24 Vict. c. 3.
Fee on stock certificates . . .	258 6 0		33 & 34 Vict. c. 71.
Fee on re-inscription of war bonds .	96 16 0		63 Vict. c. 2.
		186,948 2 0	
CONTRIBUTION FROM INDIAN REVENUES:			
Moiety of the annuity granted to the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company, and of one year's charge for management of the same . . .		18,027 0 0	25 & 26 Vict. c. 39.
BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 52):			
Repayment from the Bankruptcy Fees, etc., Account. Amounts expended from various voted services for the year ended 31st March, 1906.	58,765 4 10		
Less, — Nominal amount of interest, etc., for the same period on funds transferred to the National Debt Commissioners under the Courts of Justice (Salaries and Funds) Act, 1869, that would have been applicable towards meeting the above expenses had not such transfer taken place .	£ s. d. 33,723 13 3		32 & 33 Vict. c. 91.
		58,765 4 10	
Carried forward			248,105 2 3

[1] From the 1st April, 1892, all fines and forfeitures received in the Justiciary and Sheriff's Courts in Scotland have been appropriated in aid of the Vote for Law Charges, and Courts of Law, Scotland; the amount so appropriated in the year ended 31st March, 1907, was £3,659 17*s.* 11*d.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, etc.—*contd.*		
Brought forward	58,765 4 10	248,105 2 3
Rent of 34, Lincoln's Inn Fields (erected from Bankruptcy Funds), now used by another department . . 400 0 0	34,123 13 3	
		24,641 11 7
COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) ACT, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 63):		
50 & 51 Vict. c. 16, and 60 & 61 Vict. c. 51. Repayment from the Companies (Winding-up) Fees Account, of the amounts expended from various voted services for the year ended 31st March, 1906 .	. . .	5,399 19 2
EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL LOANS:		
Incurred by the following departments in the year 1905—06, and recovered from the Local Loans Fund:		
Treasury	500 0 0	
National Debt Office . .	583 0 0	
Inland Revenue . . .	0 5 10	
Exchequer and Audit Office .	1,041 0 0	
Public Works Loan Commissioners, England . . .	8,320 3 2	
Fishery Board, Scotland . .	100 0 0	
Chief Secretary for Ireland (vote for law charges, Ireland)	1,495 18 1	
Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland . . .	19,637 0 0	
Irish Land Commission . .	8,000 0 0	
		39,677 7 1
MINT:		
Seignorage on silver purchased for coinage	513,021 5 1	
Profit on bronze coinage . . .	139,882 12 4	
Gold and silver sweep. . . .	677 11 7	
Repayment of expenses of coinage, specimen dies, and medals for colonial and foreign governments, etc.	7,663 6 4	
King's medals and War Office medals	44 17 3	
Perth Mint, miscellaneous . . .	8 8 0	
For electric lighting of residences in the Mint	37 14 3	
Melbourne Mint accounts, bank interest	54 11 1	
Fees on trial of diet	27 6 0	
Fees for instruction in assaying . .	4 0 0	
Assays of pyx pieces	86 2 6	
Old stores	84 6 9	
Carried forward	661,592 1 2	317,824 0 1

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
MINT—*contd.*				
Brought forward		661,592 1 2	317,824 0 1	
Less — Receipts appropriated in aid of the vote		126,200 0 0		
			535,392 1 2	
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (other than those appropriated in aid of votes).				
Board of Trade:				29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.
Amount received in respect of the rights and interests of the Crown in the foreshores of the United Kingdom . .	420 7 6			
Penalties under Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts[2] .	1,316 1 4			
		1,736 8 10		
Broadmoor criminal lunatic asylum:				
Rent of school buildings received from Berks County Council . . .		50 0 0		
Charity Commission:				
Repayment by County, etc., Councils of proportion of the expenses incurred by the following departments in respect of inquiries into endowed charities:				55 & 56 Vict. c. 15.
Charity Commission . .	976 15 1			
Stationery Office	349 8 5			
Post Office. .	7 15 8			
		1,333 19 2		
Civil Service Commission:				
Fees received abroad	18 7 6			
Special fees, army examinations, local centres . . .	288 0 0			
		306 7 6		
Colonial Office:				
St. Helena Widows' and Orphans' Fund: Sale of property	200 0 0			
		3,426 15 6		
Carried forward .			853,216 1 3	

[1] For further receipts in connection with the Merchant Shipping Acts, *see* page 206.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*			
Colonial Office—*contd.*			
Brought forward .	200 0 0	3,426 15 6	853,216 1 3
West African Boundary Commissions:			
Anglo-French—Receipts in respect of food supplied to escort . .	225 8 10		
Anglo-German—refund of overpayments, etc.	510 7 3		
East African Boundary Commission .			
Anglo-Portuguese — Sales of instruments and stores .	80 0 6		
West Indies—Sugar industry, grant in aid 1902—3; refund of unexpended balance . . .	27 9 3		
West Indies, Imperial Department of Agriculture — Sale of Publications, etc.	205 10 4		
Montserrat—Refund (in part) of grant in aid . . .	472 0 0		
Western Pacific:			
Fees of Court, etc.	111 16 4		
South Africa—Overpayments refunded	4 0 7		
Miscellaneous . .	5 13 6		
		1,842 6 7	
Education, Scotland:			
Copies of documents, etc. . . .	1 1 0		
Receipts at Science and Art Museum, Edinburgh . .	5 2 2		
Grants recovered on account of King's students who have left the teaching profession . .	65 0 0		
		71 3 2	
[1] Fishery Board, Scotland.			
21 & 22 Vict. c. 69. Fees for brands on herring barrels .	5,099 17 3		
		5,340 5 3	
Carried forward .			853,216 1 3

[1] *See* also page 202 (Expenses of Administration of Local Loans).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*				
Fishery Board, Scotland—*contd.*				
Brought forward .	5,099 17 3	5,340 5 3	853,216 1 3	
Proceeds of sale of forfeited gear of trawlers . . .	153 19 0			52 & 53 Vict. c. 23.
Proceeds of sale of old stores . .	6 6			
Amount erroneously written off the local loans fund by the Public Works Loan Act, 1899 . . .	1 13 3	5,255 16 0		
Foreign Office:				
Venezuelan Indemnity: Balance after payment of claims	199 17 10			
Nicaraguan indemnity: Balance after payment of claims	89 11 3	289 9 1		
Friendly Societies Registry.—Fees from friendly, industrial, provident, loan, and building societies, trade unions, savings banks, etc. .		686 10 1		59 & 60 Vict. c. 25, etc.
Harbours of Refuge:				
Peterhead Harbour.—Rent, etc. . .	141 4 7			
St. Catherine's Harbour, Jersey.—Rent . . .	170 0 0	311 4 7		
Local Government Board, England:				
Exchequer contribution forfeited under the Police Act, 1890 . . .	161 19 1			53 & 54 Vict. c. 45.
Half salary of medical officer of health forfeited under the Local Government Act, 1888 . .	25 0 0	186 19 1		
Local Government Board, Scotland:				
Pauper lunatics, Scotland — Refund of payments from the grants for . .		105 5 6		
		12,175 9 7	853,216 1 3	
Carried forward .				

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*			
Brought forward .		12,175 9 7	853,216 1 3
[1] Merchant Shipping Acts:			
Fines received in Ireland . . .		1 0 0	
National Portrait Gallery:			
Admission fees . .	238 1 6		
Commission on sale of photographs .	16 11 5		
		254 12 11	
National Gallery of Ireland:			
Admission, etc., fees.		46 6 6	
Police Courts, Chatham and Sheerness:			
Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1905—06 . .		488 1 3	
Receiver of Hereditary Revenue.—Fines, not hereditary revenue, received under various Acts . . .		1,406 6 8	
Secretary for Scotland:			
Crofters' Colonization Board—Bank interest . . .		64 18 10	
[2] Treasury and subordinate departments:			
Temporary commissions:			
Tuberculosis Commission—Sale of surplus animals.	20 15 0		
Epizootic Abortion Committee—Sale of carcases of animals . .	93 18 3		
Antarctic Relief Expedition:			
Sale of stores .	6 14 9		
North Sea Fisheries investigation—Sale of stores .	22 13 9		
Fine for slave dealing. . . .	6 7 8		
	150 9 5		
		14,436 15 9	
Carried forward .			853,216 1 3

[1] For further receipts in connection with the Merchant Shipping Acts, *see* Board of Trade, page 203.

[2] *See* also page 202 (Expenses of Administration of Local Loans).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*			
Treasury and subordinate departments—*contd.*			
Brought forward .	150 9 5	14,436 15 9	853,216 1 3
Official Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature:			
Part of costs received . .	1,227 8 0		
Dividend on portion of cash balance invested	409 3 8		
Paymaster-General's office—Interest on deposit funds invested . . .	12,425 8 8		
		14,212 9 9	
Works, Office of, England:			
Fees for reports on artizan dwellings .	23 12 6		
Miscellaneous . .	36 8 0		
		60 0 6	
[1]Works, Office of, Ireland:			
Railways, Ireland:			
Share of surplus receipts from:			
Donegal and Killybegs Railway . .	6 17 3		
Letterkenny and Burtonport Railway:	1,008 10 9		
Buncrana and Carndonagh Railway . .	410 19 11		
Amount received, under sect. 15, sub-sect. 4, of the Great Northern (Ireland) and Midland Railways Act, 1906, in full discharge of the Treasury interests in the Donegal and Killybegs and Stranorlar and Glenties Light Railways . .	5,000 0 0		
	6,426 7 11		
		28,709 6 0	
Carried forward .			853,216 1 3

[1] See also page 202 (Expenses of Administration of Local Loans).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*contd.*			
Works, Office of, Ireland—*contd.*			
Brought forward .	6,426 7 11	28,709 6 0	853,216 1 3
Loan under the Land Law Act, Ireland, 1881:			
Amount recovered in respect of sum written off from the assets of the local loans fund.	8 2 6		
Arterial drainage, Lough Neagh Navigation:			
Rent of land . .	13 2 0		
		6,447 12 5	
			35,156 18 5
ORDNANCE FACTORIES SUPPLIES SUSPENSE ACCOUNT:			
Part of surplus			19,772 18 11
SAVINGS ON GRANTS OF PARLIAMENT, AND OVER-ISSUES REPAID:			
Savings and repayments on account of issues out of the Consolidated Fund		£ s. d. 1,174 9 11	
Unexpended cash balances of grants of Parliament for 1905—06:			
	£ s. d.		
County courts . .	16,798 15 11		
Mint	5,694 5 4		
Relief of distress, Ireland . . .	417 10 9		
Samoa arbitration claims . . .	108 9 10		
		23,019 1 10	
			24,193 11 9
ISLE OF MAN:			
29 Vict. c. 23. Contribution received from the Customs Revenue of the Isle of Man for the year 1905—06 . . .			10,000 0 0
CONSCIENCE MONEY:			
Money remitted by sundry persons for conscience sake, etc., to the Chancellor of the Exchequer .			1,440 7 7
CASUAL RECEIPTS:			
41 Vict. c. 1 (local). Linen and yarn halls, Dublin (41 Vict. c. 1, local):		£ s. d.	
Surplus rent		100 0 0	
Sale of portion of the property .		225 0 0	
Unclaimed balances of bankrupts' estates at Shanghai . . .		990 1 11	
			1,315 1 11
			945,094 19 10
FEE, ETC. STAMPS (for details, *see* below) . . .			996,000 0 0
Total		£	1,941,094 19 10

FEE AND PATENT STAMPS.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT FOR FEE AND PATENT STAMPS, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1907.

Description.	Gross Receipts.	Discounts and Repayments, etc.	Net Receipts.
FEE STAMPS:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bankruptcy Court (Ireland)	2,749 14 0	3 0 0	2,746 14 0
Civil Service Commission	16,335 2 0	43 10 6	16,291 11 6
Colonial Stock Act	35 0 0	—	35 0 0
Companies' Registration	78,957 1 4	154 16 10	78,802 4 6
County Courts (Ireland)	20,458 2 8	34 1 2	20,424 1 6
Crofters' Commission (Scotland)	45 2 6	—	45 2 6
District Audit	54,107 15 0	130 0 0	53,977 15 0
Edinburgh Gazette	3,303 5 0	—	3,303 5 0
Judgments Registry Fund (Ireland)	2,013 2 6	—	2,013 2 6
Judicature (England)	364,166 17 5	645 7 0	363,521 10 5
,, (Ireland)	36,883 7 5	14 14 0	36,868 13 5
Land Commission (Ireland)	3,566 11 0	59 13 0	3,506 18 0
Land Registry (England)	54,822 18 10	19 15 9	54,803 3 1
Law Courts (Scotland)	14,854 8 0	87 4 0	14,767 4 0
London Gazette	6,348 15 0	—	6,348 15 0
Lunacy Fee Fund (Ireland)	488 2 0	—	488 2 0
Newspaper Registration	266 13 0	—	266 13 0
Public Record (England)	643 10 0	—	643 10 0
,, (Ireland)	1,179 1 0	1 0	1,179 0 0
Railway Commission	360 0 0	—	360 0 0
Register House (Scotland)	51,482 5 1	182 17 6	51,299 7 7
Registration of Deeds (Ireland)	15,171 12 7	20 2 9	15,151 9 10
Registration of Title (Ireland)	3,966 5 1	4 13 0	3,961 12 1
Registration of Money Lenders	2,074 19 0	2 0 0	2,072 19 0
Total fee stamps £	734,279 10 5	1,401 16 6	732,877 13 11
PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ETC.	278,524 12 4	406 14 0	278,117 18 4
Total fee and patent stamps £	1,012,804 2 9	1,808 10 6	1,010,995 12 3
Payments into the Exchequer			£996,000 0 0

ALFRED STAIR,
Accountant and Comptroller-General.

Inland Revenue Office,
14th June, 1907.

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